[redacted]

To: Baoquoc To
Subject: Search results for 10/668,926

Hi, Baoquoc: RAN 3B31

Attached are the search results (from commercial databases) for your case.

Color tags mark the patents/articles which appear to be most relevant to the case. Color of tag has no significance. Pls review all documents, since untagged items might also be of interest. If you wish to order the complete text of any document, pls submit requests directly to EIC2100 Reference Staff located in RAN 4B28.

Pls call if you have any questions or suggestions for additional terminology, or a different approach to searching the case. Finally, pls complete the attached Search Results Feedback Form, as the EIC/STIC is continually soliciting examiners' opinion of the search service.

Thx,
Carol

```
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Sep W01
         (c) 2005 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050908,UT=20050901
         (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio
File 324:German Patents Fulltext 1967-200536
         (c) 2005 Univentio

Set     Items   Description
S1     419137   AUDIO? ? OR VOICE? ? OR SOUND? ? OR ACOUSTIC?? ? OR MUSIC??
              ? OR PHONIC? ? OR AURAL? OR AURIC? OR AUDIBLE OR SONIC?
S2       3024   S1(2N)(FINGERPRINT? OR FINGER()PRINT? OR PRINT OR PRINTS OR
             PRINTED OR PRINTING?)
S3      80071   S1(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE? ? OR DATASIGNAL? OR VALUE? ? OR
             READING? ?)
S4       7158   AUDIOSIGNAL? OR VOICESIGNAL?
S5      49150   TUNE OR TUNES OR SONG OR SONGS
S6        464   VOICEPRINT? OR AUDIOPRINT? OR TUNEPRINT? OR SONGPRINT?
S7     585823   FREQUENC?
S8      32785   S7(10N)(MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR
             ARRAY? OR SCHEMA? ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?)
S9        474   S2:S6(20N)S8
S10   1508142   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR ARRAY?
             OR SCHEMA? ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S11    903440   ORTHOGON? OR DIAGON? OR PERPENDIC? OR RIGHT()ANGLE? ?
S12     64246   S11(20N)S10
S13        58   S9 AND S12
S14        58   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S15        54   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S16        36   S15 AND AC=US/PR
S17        27   S16 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S18        32   S15 AND PY=1970:2001
S19        41   S17:S18
S20   1429687   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR SCHEMA?
              ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S21     26330   S7(10N)S20
S22       327   S2:S6(20N)S21
S23     22114   S1:S6(5N)(RETRIEV? OR FETCH? OR LOCAT? OR FIND? OR RECOVER?
             OR RECALL? OR REACCESS? OR GET? ? OR GETTING OR IR OR GRAB?)
S24     13558   S1:S6(5N)(MATCH? OR COMPARAT? OR COMPARISON? OR COMPAR??? -
             ?)
S25     17750   S1:S6(5N)(ACCESS??? ? OR EXTRACT? OR EXT?? ? OR QUERY? OR -
             QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH?)
S26     13046   S1:S6(5N)(DATAMIN? OR MIN??? ? OR REQUEST?)
S27        19   S22(20N)S23:S26
S28     17655   IC='G06F-017/30':IC='G06F-017/32'
S29         2   S22 AND S28
S30        62   S22/TI,AB,CM
S31        67   (S27 OR S29:S30) NOT S13
S32        67   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S33        66   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S34        34   S33 AND AC=US/PR
S35        30   S34 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S36        54   S33 AND PY=1970:2001
S37        55   S35:S36
S38       120   S15 OR S33
S39        70   S38 AND AC=US/PR
S40        69   S39 AND AY=(1970:2003)/PR
S41       104   S38 AND PY=1970:2003
S42        17   S40:S41 NOT (S19 OR S37)
S43        17   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S44        17   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S45     27479   S1:S6(5N)(RECOGNI? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIF? OR VERIF? OR A-
             UTHENTICAT? OR VALID? OR CONFIRM?)
S46      4400   S1:S6(5N)IDENTIFY?
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S47      28906   S45:S46
S48         12   S22(20N)S47
S49     186556   IC=G06F?
S50        276   IC='A63H-005'
S51         20   S22 AND S49:S50
S52         31   S48 OR S51
S53         21   S52 NOT (S13 OR S31 OR S44)
S54         21   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S55         21   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
?
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19/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01507406
Method and system for recognition of broadcast segments
Verfahren und System fur die Erfassung von Rundfunkabschnitten
Methode et systeme servant a reconnaitre des segments de diffusion
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Arbitron Inc., (3966501), 312 Marshall Avenue, Laurel, Maryland 20707, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Ellis, Michael D., Boulder, Colorado 80304, (US)
Younglove, Fancy B., Boulder, Colorado 80304, (US)
Clifton, David L., Boulder, Colorado 80304, (US)
Fellinger, Michael W., 1590 Quince Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80304, (US)
Dunn, Stephen M., Boulder, Colorado 80304, (US)
James, David M., Fort Collins, Colorado 80526, (US)
Land, Richard S., Lafayette, Colorado 80026, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cross, Rupert Edward Blount et al (42891), BOULT WADE TENNANT, Verulam Gardens 70 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1261155 A2 021127 (Basic)
EP 1261155 A3 030910
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002076018 930430;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 876578 920430
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 748563 (EP 93910943)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04H-009/00

ABSTRACT EP 1261155 A2
Broadcast segment recognition systems (10) and methods are provided in which a signature representing a monitored broadcast segment is compared with broadcast segment signatures in a data base (412) representing known broadcast segments to determine whether a match exists. Criteria for determining the validity of such a match are provided. In one aspect, signatures representing audio broadcast signals are formed by comparing temporally displaced portions of respective frequency band values within plural frequency bands of the broadcast audio signal. Systems and methods are provided for producing signatures representing intervals of a video signal which compensate for shifts in an edge of a picture (142) represented by the video signal. In addition, signatures characterizing respective intervals of a broadcast signal exhibiting correlation are produced by generating a difference vector (150) for each respective interval and carrying out vector transformations of the different vectors (150) to reduce such correlation. Moreover, signatures characterizing intervals of a video signal are produced with corresponding mask words representing reliability of values comprising the signature. Mask words of first and second signatures thus formed representing different portions of the video signal displaced from one another are compared to establish the values of the mask word.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 199
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 021127 A2 Published application without search report
Change: 021204 A2 Inventor information changed: 20021016
Search Report: 030910 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 040310 A2 Date of request for examination: 20040106
Examination: 050413 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination

report: 20050223
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200248	2356
SPEC A	(English)	200248	32844
Total word count - document A			35200
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			35200

...SPECIFICATION follows: in which (') represents the transpose of the respective vector. If the rows in the **matrix** A are selected as the normalized eigenvectors of the **matrix** Cx)) (the covariance of x), the Cy)) **matrix** is **diagonal** . As a result of such selection, the bits of the newly formed frame signature (Fig...made more even. As a result, clumping of audio signatures around certain keywords is reduced.
Table I also summarizes an advantageous selection of **frequency** bands for a signature generation technique based primarily upon the speech content of a television **audio** **signal** . The bands 1 through 16 each have a bandwidth of 30 Hz. It is appreciated...

19/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01291685
Method and apparatus for concurrently estimating respective directions of a plurality of sound sources and for monitoring individual sound levels of respective moving sound sources
Verfahren und Anordnung zur gleichzeitigen Schatzung von verschiedenen Richtungen mehrerer Schallquellen und zur Bestimmung der individuellen Schallhohen von verschiedenen sich bewegenden Schallquellen
Procede et dispositif pour estimer simultanement les directions respectives d'une pluralite de sources sonores et pour detecter les niveaux sonores individuels des sources sonores respectives en mouvement
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., (1855508), 1006, Oaza-Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Mizushima, Koichiro, 4-23-2-520, Nagatsuda, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-0027, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Manitz, Finsterwald & Partner GbR (100614), Postfach 31 02 20, 80102 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1108994 A2 010620 (Basic)
EP 1108994 A3 031210
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000124549 001109;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99354182 991214
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01H-003/00; G01V-001/00

ABSTRACT EP 1108994 A2
A method and apparatus enabling information including respective angular directions to be obtained for one or more sound sources (101) includes a sound source direction estimation section (116) for frequency-domain and time-domain processing of output signals from a microphone array to derive successive estimated angular directions of each of the sound sources. The estimated directions can be utilized by a passage detection section (216) to detect when a sound source is currently moving past the microphone array and the direction of the sound source at the time point when such passage detection is achieved, and a motion velocity detection section (609) which is triggered by such passage detection to calculate the velocity of the passing sound source

by using successively obtained estimated directions. In addition it becomes possible to produce directivity of the microphone array, oriented along the direction of a sound source which is moving past the microphone array, enabling accurate monitoring of sound levels of respective sound sources.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 161
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 11

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 010620 A2 Published application without search report
Search Report: 031210 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Examination: 040414 A2 Date of request for examination: 20040218
Examination: 050525 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination report: 20050408
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200125	3995
SPEC A	(English)	200125	10042
Total word count - document A			14037
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			14037

...SPECIFICATION using the Householder method, which is known in this field of technology, to convert the **matrix** R to a symmetric tri- **diagonal** **matrix** , then applying the QL method (which is also well known in this field of technology...of a sound source.
As described hereinabove, for each of the aforementioned predetermined set of **frequency** values, a corresponding complex amplitude **matrix** is derived by the processing that is applied by the **frequency** analyzers 104 to a set of extracted **audio** **signal** portions from the respective microphones of array 102, and this matrix can be expressed as...

19/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00610950
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR RECOGNITION OF BROADCAST SEGMENTS
VERFAHREN UND SYSTEM UM RUNDFUNKABSCHNITTE ZU ERKENNEN
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME SERVANT A RECONNAITRE DES SEGMENTS DE DIFFUSION
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Arbitron Inc., (3966501), 312 Marshall Avenue, Laurel, Maryland 20707, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)
INVENTOR:
ELLIS, Michael, D., Boulder, CO 80304, ., (US)
DUNN, Stephen, M., Boulder, CO 80301, ., (US)
FELLINGER, Michael, W., Boulder, CO 80304, ., (US)
YOUNGLOVE, Fancy, B., Boulder, CO 80304, ., (US)
JAMES, David, M., Fort Collins, CO 80526, ., (US)
CLIFTON, David, L., Boulder, CO 80303, ., (US)
LAND, Richard, S., Lafayette, CO 80026, ., (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cross, Rupert Edward Blount et al (42891), BOULT WADE TENNANT, Verulam Gardens 70 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 748563 A1 961218 (Basic)
EP 748563 A1 961227
EP 748563 B1 030129
WO 93022875 931111
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93910943 930430; WO 93US4082 930430
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 876578 920430
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 1261155 (EP 2002076018)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-007/00; H04N-007/10
CITED PATENTS (EP B): WO 88/10540 A; FR 2559002 A; US 3919479 A; US 4230990 A; US 4450531 A; US 4677466 A; US 4697209 A; US 4739398 A; US 4918730 A; US 5019899 A; US 5162905 A
CITED PATENTS (WO A): GB 2140095 A ; GB 1552285 A ; GB 1015119 A
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Assignee:	020515 A1	Transfer of rights to new applicant: Arbitron Inc. (3966501) 312 Marshall Avenue Laurel, Maryland 20707 US
Application:	940223 A	International application (Art. 158(1))
Lapse:	050112 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, BE 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, IE 20030430, LU 20030430, MC 20030430, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	040714 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, BE 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, IE 20030430, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	040128 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	040107 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DK 20030429, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	031112 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20030129, LI 20030129, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	031008 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20030129, LI 20030129, NL 20030129, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	030723 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): SE 20030429,
Change:	020515 A1	Application number of divisional application (Article 76) changed: 20020327
Grant:	030129 B1	Granted patent
Lapse:	031001 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20030129, LI 20030129, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	031022 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): CH 20030129, LI 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse:	031119 B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Oppn None:	040121 B1	No opposition filed: 20031030

Lapse: 040121 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse: 040303 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, BE 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse: 040922 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, BE 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, IE 20030430, LU 20030430, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Lapse: 040922 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 20030129, BE 20030129, CH 20030129, LI 20030129, DE 20030430, DK 20030429, ES 20030730, GR 20030129, IE 20030430, LU 20030430, NL 20030129, PT 20030429, SE 20030429,
Application: 961218 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 961218 A1 Date of filing of request for examination: 941129
Search Report: 961227 A1 Drawing up of a supplementary European search report: 961104
Examination: 980923 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report: 980807
Assignee: 990901 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Ceridian Corporation (2044120) 312 Marshall Avenue Laurel, Maryland 20707 US
Change: 990901 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 19990713
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200305	2444
CLAIMS B	(German)	200305	2236
CLAIMS B	(French)	200305	2892
SPEC B	(English)	200305	25109
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			32681
Total word count - documents A + B			32681

...SPECIFICATION follows: in which (') represents the transpose of the respective vector. If the rows in the **matrix** A are selected as the normalized eigenvectors of the **matrix** Cx)) (the covariance of x), the Cy)) **matrix** is **diagonal** . As a result of such selection, the bits of the newly formed frame signature (Fig...made more even. As a result, clumping of audio signatures around certain keywords is reduced.
Table I also summarizes an advantageous selection of **frequency** bands for a signature generation technique based primarily upon the speech content of a television **audio** **signal** . The bands 1 through 16 each have a bandwidth of 30 Hz. It is appreciated...

19/5,K/22 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00980083 **Image available**

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION OF SOUND RECORDINGS
IDENTIFICATION AUTOMATIQUE D'ENREGISTREMENTS SONORES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
GRACENOTE INC, 1625 Digital Way, Indianapolis, IN 46278, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):
WELLS Maxwell, 6817 44th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, WA 98115, US,
VENKATACHALAM Vidya, 420 Bellevue Way S.E., #102, Bellevue, WA 98004, US,
CAZZANTI Luca, 11870 S.e., 4th Place, Apartment 1002, Bellevue, WA 98005, US,
CHEUNG Kwan Fai, 1354-5 Bellevue Way N.E., Federal Way, WA 98004, US,
DHILLON Navdeep, 8011 29th Avenue, N.W., Seattle, WA 98117, US,
SUKITTANON Somsak, 8511 Midvale Avenue, N., Seattle, WA 98103, US,

Legal Representative:
GOLLHOFER Richard A (agent), Staas & Halsey LLP, Suite 500, 700 Eleventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200309277 A2-A3 20030130 (WO 0309277)
Application: WO 2002US23101 20020722 (PCT/WO US0223101)
Priority Application: US 2001306911 20010720

Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G11B-027/00
International Patent Class: G06F-017/30; G10L-015/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 21166

English Abstract
Copies of original sound recordings are identified by extracting features from the copy, creating a vector of those features, and comparing that vector against a database of vectors. Identification can be performed for copies of sound recordings that have been subjected to compression and other manipulation such that they are not exact replicas of the original. Computational efficiency permits many hundreds of queries to be serviced at the same time. The vectors may be less than 100 bytes, so that many millions of vectors can be stored on a portable device.

French Abstract
Procede d'identification de copies d'enregistrements sonores originaux, qui comporte les etapes consistant a : extraire des caracteristiques de la copie, produire un vecteur a l'aide de ces caracteristiques, et comparer le vecteur a une base de donnees de vecteurs. L'identification peut etre mise en oeuvre pour des copies d'enregistrements sonores qui ont subi une compression et d'autres manipulations, et ne constituent donc pas des repliques exactes de l'original. L'efficacite informatique permet de traiter simultanement des centaines de demandes. Les vecteurs peuvent etre inferieurs a 100 multiplets, ce qui permet de stocker des millions de vecteurs sur un dispositif portable.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20030130 A2 Without international search report and to be

republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20030417 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20030912 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20030912 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20030912 A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... Bands 1, Bands 26-32 in this case).

(7) Obtain the means of the main **diagonal** and 8 off- **diagonals** on each side of X to give the vector p1.

(8) Repeat (g) for the **matrix** X rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise to obtain the vector p2.
(9) Normalize p11 and p2...been subjected to, and the effects of variations in volume between the candidate and registration **songs** . This normalization is done as follows, given the time- **frequency** **matrix** M = [Mij, where Mij is the RMS power value of the i-th band at...

19/5,K/24 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00909230 **Image available**
PERCEPTUAL AUDIO SIGNAL COMPRESSION SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE COMPRESSION DE SIGNAUX AUDIO PERCEPTIFS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
VIALTA INC, 48461 Fremont Boulevard, Freemont, CA 94538, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
PRINCEN John Peter, 48461 Fremont Boulevard, Freemont, CA 94538, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CHAN Ming Hong, 48461 Fremont Boulevard, Freemont, CA 94538, US, US (Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
STEVENS David R (agent), Stevens & Westberg LLP, 99 North First Street, Suite 201, San Jose, CA 95113, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200243291 A2-A3 20020530 (WO 0243291)
Application: WO 2001US50146 20011029 (PCT/WO US0150146)
Priority Application: US 2000721481 20001122
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G10L-019/02
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12401

English Abstract
The invention provides a perceptual audio signal compression system and method. One aspect of the invention includes transforming the signal into a plurality of biorthogonal modified discrete cosine transform (BMDCT) frequency coefficients (115) using a biorthogonal modified discrete cosine transform; quantizing the BMDCT frequency coefficients (120) to produce a set of integer numbers which represent the BMDCT frequency coefficients; and encoding the set of integer numbers (125) to lower the number of bits required to represent the BMDCT frequency coefficients.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de compression de signaux audio perceptifs. Selon une variante, le procede consiste a transformer le signal en une pluralite de coefficients de frequence de transformees en cosinus discretes bidimensionnelles modifiees (BMDCT) a l'aide d'une transformee en cosinus discrete bidimensionnelle modifiee; a quantifier les coefficients de frequence BMDCT de maniere a obtenir un jeu de nombres entiers representant les coefficients de frequence BMDCT; et a coder le jeu de nombres entiers afin d'abaisser le nombre de bits necessaires a la representation des coefficients de frequence BMDCT.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20020530 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20020829 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20020829 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description
... the spectrum, the end result of stereo processing is a transformed channel pair and an **array** of angles.

After the BMDCT **frequency** coefficients 183 have been stereo transformed, the BMDCT frequency coefficients 185 represent the **audio signal** 170 in different frequency bands from low frequency to high frequency. By controlling

Claim
... wherein redundancy is removed from the two channels of the stereo signal by performing 2x2 **orthogonal** transforms, wherein the transform angle is calculated by taking the eigenvectors of the cross-correlation **matrix** calculated from the B@MCT outputs.

16 The method of claim 12, wherein irrelevant information...

19/5,K/25 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00853276 **Image available**
INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES
TECHNIQUES DE SUPPRESSION D'INTERFERENCES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61821, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
JONES Douglas L, 1214 W. Church Street, Champaign, IL 61821, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

LOCKWOOD Michael E, Apt. 3, 604 E. Clark Street, Champaign, IL 61820, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
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FENG Albert S, 1209 Wilshire Court, Champaign, IL 61821, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
LANSING Charissa R, 2903 Valley Brook Drive, Champaign, IL 61822, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
O'BRIEN William D, 2002 O'Donnell Drive, Champaign, IL 61821, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
WHEELER Bruce C, 1203 Waverly Drive, Champaign, IL 61821, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
ELLEDGE Mark, 1110 West Stoughton #208, Urbana, IL 61801, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
LIU Chen, 4504 Waubansie Lane, Lisle, IL 60532, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
PAYNTER L Scott (et al) (agent), Woodard, Emhardt, Naughton, Moriarty & McNett, Bank One Center/Tower, Suite 3700, 111 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46204, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200187011 A2-A3 **20011115** (WO 0187011)
Application: WO 2001US15047 20010510 (PCT/WO US0115047)
Priority Application: US 2000568430 20000510
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04R-003/00
International Patent Class: H04R-025/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 13293

English Abstract
System (10) is disclosed including an acoustic sensor array (20) coupled to processor (42). System (10) processes inputs from array (20) to extract a desired **acoustic signal** through the suppression of interfering signals. The extraction/suppression is performed by modifying the **array** (20) inputs in the **frequency** domain with weights selected to minimize variance of the resulting output signal while maintaining unity gain of signals received in the direction of the desired acoustic signal. System (10) may be utilized in hearing aids, voice input devices, surveillance devices, and other applications.
French Abstract
L'invention concerne un systeme (10) comprenant un reseau de capteurs acoustiques (20) couple a un processeur (42). Le systeme (10) traite des entrees provenant du reseau (20) de maniere a extraire un signal acoustique recherche en supprimant des signaux d'interference. On effectue l'extraction/suppression en modifiant les entrees du reseau (20) dans le domaine frequence au moyen de masse selectionnees en vue de minimiser une variance du signal de sortie obtenu, tout en conservant un gain unite des signaux recus dans le sens du signal acoustique recherche. Le systeme (10) peut etre mis en oeuvre dans des appareils auditifs, des dispositifs d'entrees vocales, des dispositifs de surveillance et

d'autres applications.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20011115 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20020214 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Search Rpt 20030320 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20030320 A3 With international search report.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... 20011115
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

English Abstract
...coupled to processor (42). System (10) processes inputs from array (20) to extract a desired **acoustic** **signal** through the suppression of interfering signals. The extraction/suppression is performed by modifying the **array** (20) inputs in the **frequency** domain with weights selected to minimize variance of the resulting output signal while maintaining unity...
Publication Year: **2001**

Detailed Description
... det(R(k>>
where det(is the determinant operator. If the desired monitoring direction is **perpendicular** to the sensor **array** , e = 10.5 0.5,T, the numerator of relationship (4) may then be expressed...

19/5,K/39 (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00248584
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR RECOGNITION OF BROADCAST SEGMENTS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME SERVANT A RECONNAITRE DES SEGMENTS DE DIFFUSION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE ARBITRON COMPANY,
Inventor(s):
ELLIS Michael D,
DUNN Stephen M,
FELLINGER Michael W,
YOUNGLOVE Fancy B,
JAMES David M,
CLIFTON David L,
LAND Richard S,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9322875 A1 **19931111**
Application: WO 93US4082 19930430 (PCT/WO US9304082)
Priority Application: US 92578 19920430
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/00
International Patent Class: H04N-07:10
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 32888

English Abstract
Broadcast segment recognition systems (10) and methods are provided in which a signature representing a monitored broadcast segment is compared with broadcast segment signatures in a data base (412) representing known broadcast segments to determine whether a match exists. Criteria for determining the validity of such a match are provided. In one aspect, signatures representing audio broadcast signals are formed by comparing temporally displaced portions of respective frequency band values within plural frequency bands of the broadcast audio signal. Systems and methods are provided for producing signatures representing intervals of a video signal which compensate for shifts in an edge of a picture (142) represented by the video signal. In addition, signatures characterizing respective intervals of a broadcast signal exhibiting correlation are produced by generating a difference vector (150) for each respective interval and carrying out vector transformations of the different vectors (150) to reduce such correlation. Moreover, signatures characterizing intervals of a video signal are produced with corresponding mask words representing reliability of values comprising the signature. Mask words of first and second signatures thus formed representing different portions of the video signal displaced from one another are compared to establish the values of the mask word.

French Abstract
L'invention decrit des systemes (10) et des procedes de reconnaissance de segments de diffusion d'apres lesquels une signature representant un segment de diffusion controle est comparee a des signatures de segments de diffusion dans une base de donnees (412) representant des segments de diffusion connus, afin de determiner l'existence d'une correspondance. L'invention decrit les criteres servant a determiner la validite d'une telle correspondance. Dans un mode de realisation, les signatures representant des signaux de diffusion audio sont constituees au moyen de

la comparaison de parties deplacees temporellement de valeur de bande de frequence respective a l'interieur de bandes de frequence multiples du signal de diffusion audio. L'invention decrit des systemes et des procedes servant a produire des signatures representant des intervalles d'un signal video compensant des decalages dans un bord d'image (142) representee par le signal video. De plus, les signatures caracterisant des intervalles respectifs d'un signal de diffusion presentant une correlation sont produites au moyen de la generation d'un vecteur de difference (150) pour chaque intervalle respectif, ainsi que de la realisation de transformations des differents vecteurs (150), de facon a reduire ladite correlation. De plus, les signatures caracterisant des intervalles d'un signal video sont produites avec des mots-masque correspondants representant la fiabilite des valeurs composant la signature. Les mots-masque des premiere et deuxieme signatures ainsi constituees representant differentes parties du signal video deplacees l'une par rapport a l'autre sont compares, afin d'etablir les valeurs du mot-masque.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: ... **19931111**
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
Publication Year: **1993**

Detailed Description
... in which (1) represents the transpose of the respective vector, if the rows in the **matrix** A are selected as the normalized eigenvectors of the **matrix** Cx (the covariance of x), the CY **matrix** is **diagonal** , As a result of such selection, the bits of the newly formed frame signature (;Fig...BAND12+BAND14
Band14 1440 BAND13+BAND15
Band15 1920 BAND13+BAND14+BAND16
Band16 2400 BAND14+BAND15
Table I also summarizes an advantageous selection of **frequency** bands for a signature generation technique based primarily upon the speech content of a television **audio signal** , The bands 1 through 16 each 5 have a bandwidth of 30 Hz. It is...
?
?

37/5,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00973608 **Image available**
SYSTEM FOR MONITORING BROADCAST AUDIO CONTENT
SYSTEME DE SURVEILLANCE D'UN CONTENU AUDIO DIFFUSE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Inventor(s):
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Legal Representative:
SCHECTER Manny W (et al) (agent), International Business Machines Corporation, TJ Watson Rearch Center, PO Box 218, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200303628 A1 20030109 (WO 0303628)
Application: WO 2002US12203 20020417 (PCT/WO US0212203)
Priority Application: US 2001896849 20010629
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: H04H-009/00
International Patent Class: G10L-017/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 4210

English Abstract
Auduio broadcasts from servers (102, 104) to clients (112, 114) over the Internet (106) are identified by a rights monitoring client computer (RMCC, 120). Copyrighted audio such as songs are identified to enforce performance rights such as the calculation of appropriate royalties based on the number of times each song is performed.

French Abstract
Selon l'invention, des donnees audio diffusees entre des serveurs (102, 104) et des clients (112, 114) sur Internet (106) sont identifiees par un ordinateur client de surveillance des droits (RMCC, 120). Les donnees audio protegees, telles que des chansons, sont identifiees en vue d'une mise en application des droits de representation, notamment pour le calcul de royalties appropriees sur la base du nombre de fois que chaque chanson est reproduite.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20030109 A1 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... of events a key sequence is composed that includes a sequence of numerical values of **frequency** offsets (relative to the main key generator
12
v 14
TABLE I
SONG TITLE OFFSET VALUE COUNT OF KEY
(UNITS OF TIME SEQUENCE **MATCHES**
GROUP FOR THIS **SONG** AND
INTERVAL) WITH THIS OFFSET
VALUE
Titlet 3 1
Title 1 4

37/5,K/15 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00816820 **Image available**
MUSIC SEARCH ENGINE
MOTEUR DE RECHERCHE DE MUSIQUE
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
WOO Mark, 9701 Turtledove Avenue, Fountain Valley, CA 92708, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Legal Representative:
STETINA BRUNDA GARRED & BRUCKER (agent), 75 Enterprise, Suite 250, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200150354 A1 **20010712** (WO 0150354)
Application: WO 2001US461 20010106 (PCT/WO US0100461)
Priority Application: US 2000478696 20000106
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
JP
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: A63H-005/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9293

English Abstract
A music search method for finding a desired song in a song database. The method comprises generating a difference sequence for each song in the song database by determining the relative difference between adjacent notes. Next, a note sequence is chosen for the song to be found within the song database. A difference argument is generated for the note sequence by determining the relative difference between adjacent notes. The difference argument for the note sequence and the difference sequence for each song in the song database is compared. The desired song is found if the difference argument for the note sequence corresponds to a portion of the difference sequence for the desired song, or if the net difference at the closest match position is within a set difference threshold.

French Abstract
Moteur de recherche de musique servant a rechercher une chanson desiree dans une base de donnees de chanson. Ce procede consiste a generer une sequence differentielle pour chaque chanson de la base de donnees par

determination de la difference relative entre des notes contigues; a comparer l'argument de difference pour la sequence de notes et la sequence de difference pour chaque chanson de la base de donnees. On trouve la chanson desiree si l'argument de difference pour la sequence de note correspond a une partie de la sequence de difference pour la chanson desiree ou si la difference nette au niveau de la position de correspondance la plus proche se trouve a l'interieur d'un seuil de difference determine.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20010712 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20011101 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... 20010712
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Publication Year: 2001
Detailed Description
... commonly occurring patterns. Referring to Figure 16, the analyze database subroutine begins by deriving a **frequency matrix** of the difference characters for the **songs** in the **song** database 26. The **frequency matrix** is a listing of how many other difference characters in the **songs** contained within the **song** database 26. From the **frequency matrix** , iteratively longer difference character chains can be built. The chains are built based on linking gross directional change trends in the songs contained within the **song** database 26. Specifically, the demographics of the music determined from the direction patterns, difference character chains, and **frequency matrix** can be represented into topological (i.e., graphical) patterns via simplification and trending, similar to...

37/5,K/17 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00790661 **Image available**
VOICE ENCODER, VOICE DECODER, AND VOICE ENCODING AND DECODING METHOD
CODEUR VOCAL, DECODEUR VOCAL ET PROCEDE DE CODAGE ET DE DECODAGE DE LA PAROLE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO LTD, 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
YONEZAKI Tadashi, 2-2-41-512, Higashiasahina, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 236-0033, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
WASHIDA Kimihito (agent), Shintoshicenter Building, 5th Floor, 24-1, Tsurumaki 1-chome, Tama-shi, Tokyo 206-0034, JP,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200124164 A1 **20010405** (WO 0124164)
Application: WO 2000JP6542 20000925 (PCT/WO JP0006542)
Priority Application: JP 99275119 19990928
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G10L-019/00
International Patent Class: G10L-101:06
Publication Language: Japanese
Filing Language: Japanese

English Abstract
A voice analyzer (101) in a voice encoder (100) extracts the fundamental frequency and spectral envelope information from an input voice signal. A fundamental frequency quantizer (102) quantizes the fundamental frequency. A matrix generator (103) derives a spectral envelope from the spectral envelope information, and a spectral envelope quantizer (104) quantizes the spectral envelope. A multiplexer (105) multiplexes the quantized spectrum envelope and the quantized fundamental frequency for transmission. In a voice decoder (200), a spectral envelope composer (202) restores the quantized spectral envelope from the spectral envelope information, and a voice synthesizer (203) extracts the spectral envelope based on the fundamental frequency information to synthesize the decoded voice. Thus, high-quality voice decoding can be achieved in the case of transmission at a low bit rate.

French Abstract
Un analyseur vocal (101) integre dans un codeur vocal (100) extrait d'un signal vocal d'entree la frequence fondamentale et les informations d'enveloppe spectrale. Un quantificateur (102) de frequence fondamentale quantifie la frequence fondamentale. Un generateur matriciel (103) derive une enveloppe spectrale des informations d'enveloppe spectrale et un quantificateur (104) d'enveloppe spectrale quantifie l'enveloppe spectrale. Un multiplexeur (105) multiplexe l'enveloppe spectrale quantifiee et la frequence fondamentale quantifiee pour la transmission. Dans un decodeur vocal (200), un dispositif (202) de restauration de l'enveloppe spectrale retablit l'enveloppe spectrale quantifiee a partir des informations d'enveloppe spectrale et un synthetiseur vocal (203) extrait l'enveloppe spectrale sur la base des informations de frequence fondamentale pour synthetiser la voix decodee. On peut ainsi effectuer un decodage de la parole de haute qualite pour une transmission a faible debit binaire.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20010405 A1 With international search report.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... 20010405

English Abstract
A voice analyzer (101) in a voice encoder (100) extracts the fundamental frequency and spectral envelope information from an input voice signal. A fundamental frequency quantizer (102) quantizes the fundamental frequency. A matrix generator (103) derives a spectral envelope from the spectral envelope information, and a spectral envelope
...
Publication Year: 2001
? t37/5,k/27,32,34-35,40

37/5,K/27 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00261441
ADAPTIVE REMATRIXING OF MATRIXED AUDIO SIGNALS
REMATRICAGE ADAPTATIF DE SIGNAUX AUDIO MATRICES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
DAVIS Mark Franklin,
VERNON Stephen Decker,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9409608 A1 **19940428**
Application: WO 93US9665 19931008 (PCT/WO US9309665)
Priority Application: US 92959730 19921013
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AU CA JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: H04S-003/02
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12967

English Abstract
In a system in which a low-bit rate encoder and decoder carries matrixed audio signals, an adaptive rematrix rematrixes matrixed signals from an unmodified 4:2 matrix encoder to separate and isolate quiet components from loud ones, thereby avoiding the corruption of quiet signals with the low-bit-rate coding quantization noise of loud signals. The decoder is similarly equipped with a rematrix, which tracks the encoder rematrix and restores the signals to the form required by the unmodified 2:4 matrix decoder. The encoder adaptive rematrix selects the matrix output signals or the amplitude weighed sum and difference of the matrix output signals. The choice of whether the matrix output signals or the sum and difference of the matrix output signals are selected is based on a determination of which results in fewer undesirable artifacts when the output audio signals are recovered in the decoder. The adaptive rematrix may operate on frequency component representations of signals rather than the time-domain signals themselves.

French Abstract
Dans un systeme ayant un codeur et un decodeur de faible taux binaire qui transmettent des signaux audio matrices, une deuxieme matrice adaptative remet en matrice des signaux matrices emis par un codeur a matrice 4:2 inchangee afin de separer et d'isoler les composants silencieux des composants bruyants et d'eviter que les signaux silencieux ne soient alteres par le bruit de quantification caracteristique du codage a faible taux binaire des signaux bruyants. Le decodeur est lui aussi equipe d'une deuxieme matrice qui suit la deuxieme matrice du codeur et qui retablit la forme des signaux requise par le decodeur a matrice 2:4 inchangee. La deuxieme matrice adaptative du codeur selectionne les signaux de sortie de la matrice ou la somme et la difference ponderees en amplitude des signaux de sortie de la matrice. Le choix des signaux de sortie de la matrice d'une part ou de la somme et de la difference des signaux de sortie de la matrice d'autre part depend du nombre d'artefacts indesirables produits lorsque les signaux audio de sortie sont recuperes dans le decodeur; on prefere la possibilite produisant le moins d'artefacts indesirables. La deuxieme matrice adaptative peut fonctionner sur la base de representations de la composante de frequence des signaux plutot que des signaux dans le domaine temporel eux-memes.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... **19940428**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims
Publication Year: **1994**

Claim

... encoder having a noise level which varies with signal amplitude level, the encoder receiving the **audio** output **signals** of a 4:2 **audio signal matrix** , the apparatus adaptively rematrixing **frequency** component representations of the 4:2 **matrix** output signals, comprising
means for determining which of the signals among the matrix output-signals...

...or storage and retrieval system, the encoder receiving the output signals of a 4:2 **audio signal matrix** , comprising
means for dividing the **matrix** output signals into **frequency** components,
bit-rate reduction encoding means, said bit-rate reduction encoding means having a noise...

...signal transmission or
storage and retrieval system, said matrix and encoder adapted to receive four **audio**
input **signals** , comprising
4:2 matrix means receiving said four input signals for providing two **matrix**
output signals,
means for dividing the **matrix** output signals into **frequency** components,
bit-rate reduction encoding means, said bit-rate reduction encoding means having a noise...with signal amplitude, the system receiving the two audio output signals of a 4:2 **audio signal** encoding matrix and the system applying the representations of the **audio signals** to a 2:4 **audio signal** decoding **matrix** , comprising
adaptive rematrixing means receiving said **frequency** components for determining which of the signals among the encoding **matrix** output signals and the sum and difference of the encoding matrix output signals has the...to the encoder, the encoder receiving the two audio output signals of a 4:2 **audio signal** encoding matrix and the decoder applying decoded representations of the **audio signals** to a 2:4 **audio signal** decoding **matrix** , the encoder adaptively rematrixing **frequency** component representations of the 4:2 encoding **matrix** output signals such that in one state of the adaptive rematrixing the signals applied to...

37/5,K/32 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00120556
FM STEREOPHONIC RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM HAVING S CHANNEL COMPANDING
SYSTEME DE TRANSMISSION RADIO STEREOPHONIQUE A MODULATION DE FREQUENCE A COMPRESSION-EXPANSION DU CANAL S
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
TORICK Emil L,
KELLER Thomas B,
Inventor(s):
TORICK Emil L,
KELLER Thomas B,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 8403807 A1 19840927
Application: WO 84US340 19840305 (PCT/WO US8400340)
Priority Application: US 83738 19830318
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AT AU BE BR CH DE DK FR GB JP LU NL NO SE
Main International Patent Class: H04H-005/00
Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 4715

English Abstract
An FM stereophonic radio broadcasting system in which stereophonically related **audio frequency** source **signals** L and R are **matrixed** in a **matrix** network (10) to obtain stereophonic sum and difference signals M and S, respectively. At the transmitter, the difference signal, S, is compressed in a compressor (16), and the S and compressed-S signals modulate two quadrature-related sub-carriers of the same frequency in modulators (14, 18) to develop two double-sideband, suppressed-carrier signals, the frequency of the sub-carriers being sufficiently high to assure a frequency gap between the lower sidebands of the modulated sub-carrier signals and the sum signal M. The M signal, the aforementioned suppressed-carrier signals, and a pilot signal having a frequency which lies within the frequency gap, are combined in an adder (12) and frequency-modulated onto a high frequency carrier for the purpose of transmitting the same to one or more remote receivers (24). The receiver includes an expander (30) for expanding the received compressed signal S, and the expanded difference signal is combined with the received M signal to reproduce the audio frequency source signals L and R. The system increases the broadcast coverage area over that of current biphonic service yet is compatible with existing monophonic and biphonic receivers.

French Abstract
Systeme de transmission radio stereophonique a modulation de frequence dans lequel les signaux de source de frequence audio en relation stereophonique L et R sont traites dans un reseau matriciel (10) pour obtenir des signaux de somme et de difference stereophoniques M et S respectivement. Au niveau de l'emetteur, le signal de difference S est comprime dans un compresseur (16) et les signaux S et S comprime modulent deux sous-porteuses en relation de quadrature de la meme frequence dans des modulateurs (14, 18) pour developper deux signaux a suppression de porteuse et double bande laterale, la frequence des sous-porteuses etant suffisamment elevee pour assurer un ecart de frequence entre les bandes laterales inferieures des signaux a sous-porteuses modulee et le signal de somme M. Le signal M, les signaux a suppression de porteuse et un signal pilote possedant une frequence comprise dans l'ecart de frequence, sont combines dans un additionneur (12) et modules en frequence sur une porteuse a haute frequence dans le but de transmettre cette derniere vers un ou plusieurs recepteurs eloignes (24). Le recepteur comprend un expanseur (30) permettant l'expansion du signal S comprime recu, et le signal expanse de difference est combine avec le signal M recu pour reproduire les signaux de source de frequence audio L et R. Le systeme permet d'augmenter la surface de diffusion d'emission par rapport a la zone couverte par le service stereophonique actuel, tout en etant compatible avec les recepteurs monophoniques et stereophoniques existants.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... **19840927**

English Abstract
An FM stereophonic radio broadcasting system in which stereophonically related **audio frequency** source **signals** L and R are **matrixed** in a **matrix** network (10) to obtain stereophonic sum and difference signals M and S, respectively. At the...
Publication Year: **1984**

37/5,K/34 (Item 1 from file: 324)
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext

0003536455 **Image available**

Method about the recording of the Probandenverhaltens respecting more differently simultaneously available programs

Verfahren zur Erfassung des Probandenverhaltens bezuglich verschiedener gleichzeitig verfugbarer Programme

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
Gall Sieghard, Dr.,80335 Munchen, DE
Inventor(s):
Gall Sieghard, Dr.,80335 Munchen, DE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 4400683 C2 **19990715**
Application: DE 4400683 19940112
Priority Application: DE 4300711 19930113; DE 4400683 19940112 (DE 4300711; DE 4400683)
Main International Patent Class: H04H-009/00
Main European Patent Class: H04H-009/00P
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 6049
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 4807
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 10856

Abstract (English machine translation)
Previous solutions necessitate the active involvement of the probationers or the fade-in of specific signals in the current program of a broadcast. In contrast, the new procedure makes do without active help of the listeners and without program-specific signals. The individual probationer leads a listener-specific recording appliance with itself, that receives one short section of the current signals in a fixed time consequence in each case. At the same time, short sections of all interesting programs are received by means of program-specific recording appliances to it. In the recording appliances is derived from the digitized sections of marking data in each case and together with Uhrzeit/Datum were stored. The data are read into a central Auswertegerat from all recording appliances in conclusion and are reconstructed the temporal sequence of the dialed programs by comparison of the listener-specific one(s) with the synchronized program-specific data for all probationers. An important application is radio and television in the exploration of the Einschaltverhaltens in the area.

Abstract (German)
Bisherige Losungen erfordern das aktive Mitwirken der Probanden oder die Einblendung spezifischer Kennungen in das laufende Programm einer Rundfunksendung. Demgegenuber kommt das neue Verfahren ohne aktives Zutun der Horer und ohne programmspezifische Kennungen aus. Der einzelne Proband fuhrt ein horerspezifisches Erfassungsgerat mit sich, das in einer festgelegten Zeitfolge jeweils einen kurzen Abschnitt der aktuellen Signale aufnimmt. Zeitgleich dazu werden mittels programmspezifischer Erfassungsgerate kurze Abschnitte aller interessierenden Programme aufgenommen. In den Erfassungsgeraten werden jeweils aus den digitalisierten Abschnitten kennzeichnende Daten abgeleitet und zusammen mit Uhrzeit/Datum gespeichert. Abschliessend werden die Daten aus allen Erfassungsgeraten in ein zentrales Auswertegerat eingelesen und durch Vergleich der horerspezifischen mit den zeitgleichen programmspezifischen Daten fur alle Probanden die zeitliche Abfolge der angewahlten Programme rekonstruiert. Eine wichtige Anwendung liegt in der Erforschung des Einschaltverhaltens im Bereich Rundfunk und Fernsehen.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19990715
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)
Publication Year: 1999

Claims (English machine translation)
... page recording appliances. 3. Method for claim 1, marked by it, that they serve a **frequency row** und/oder a compressed amplitude course derived from an **audio signal** section as program-specific and probationer-specific significant Kennsignale from the transformation of an audio...

37/5,K/35 (Item 2 from file: 324)
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext

0003503936 **Image available**
Procedure and device for the automatic balancing of the tone quality
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur automatischen Kompensierung der Klangfarbe
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
LG Electronics Inc, Seoul/Soul, KR
Inventor(s):
Ha Yeong Ho, Daeku, KR
Han Kyu Pill, Daeku, KR
Lee Kwang Choon, Kumi, KR
Jeon Sung Kyu, Kumi, KR
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 19825779 A1 **19990107**
Application: DE 19825779 19980610
Priority Application: KR 9724020 19970611 (KR 9724020)
Main International Patent Class: H03G-005/16
International Patent Class: H04N-005/60; H04R-005/04
Main European Patent Class: H03G-005/16E
European Patent Class: H04R-005/04
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 5186
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 4210
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 9396

Abstract (English machine translation)
English Abstract not available - this Abstract is currently being replaced with improved machine translation version

Abstract (German)
Offenbart werden ein Verfahren und eine Vorrichtung zur automatischen Kompensierung einer Klangfarbe. Das Verfahren umfasst einen ersten Schritt, um zu bestimmen, ob ein Kanal geandert oder ein Eingangsaudiosignal umgestellt wird, einen zweiten Schritt, um Frequenzmerkmale des Eingangsaudiosignals zu berechnen und um das verglichene Ergebnis mit Daten in einer Grundtabelle zu vergleichen, einen dritten Schritt, um das Eingangsaudiosignal als einen Kleinstfehlermodus wahrend des zweiten Schrittes zu bestimmen, und einen vierten Schritt, um eine Klangfarbe gemass des bestimmten Modus zu kompensieren. Das Verfahren und die Vorrichtung stellen automatisch eine Klangfarbe durch Bestimmen einer aktuellen Klangfarbe in sich selbst auf der Grundlage der Frequenzenergie ein, die gegenwartig angewandt wird, wenn ein Kanal geandert wird, ein Eingangsaudiosignal umgestellt wird, oder ein Farbklangmodus modifiziert wird, wobei eine handische Betatigung durch einen Benutzer ausgeschaltet und ein optimaler Klang bereitgestellt

wird.

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... 19990107
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)
Publication Year: 1999

Claims (English machine translation)
... in order to compute and compromise
around the compromised result with data in a basic table frequency
characteristics of the entrance audio signal ; a third step, in
order to determine the entrance audio signal as a smallest one-error
- mode during the second step; and one fourth step, in...

...the result
computed by power values and inconsistencies regarding the appropriate
volumes pursuant to the frequency characteristics, for compromising
with data in a basic table , for the perception of the entrance audio
signal in a Kleinstfehlermodus and for the corresponding expense of
tone quality provision information.
7. Device...

37/5,K/40 (Item 7 from file: 324)
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext
(c) 2005 Univentio. All rts. reserv.

0002647371
ZUM AUFZEICHNEN OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY SIGNALS GETS
GERAET ZUM AUFZEICHNEN VON TONFREQUENZSIGNALEN
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CANON K K TOKIO TOKYO, JP,, JP
Inventor(s):
KASHIDA MOTOKAZU, MUSASHINO, TOKIO/TOKYO, JP,, JP
MASUI TOSHIYUKI, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, JP,, JP
FUKATSU TSUTOMU, KAWASAKI, KANAGAWA, JP,, JP
TAKEI MASAHIRO, JP
TAKAHASHI KOUJI, JP
SASATANI TOMOHIKO, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, JP,, JP
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 3542307 C2 19901004
Application: DE 3542307 19851129
Priority Application: JP 856281 19850117; JP 857119 19850118; JP 857696
19850119 (JP 628185; JP 711985; JP 769685)
Main International Patent Class: G11B-027/22
International Patent Class: G11B-005/09
Main European Patent Class: G11B-005/592A1
European Patent Class: G11B-015/087; G11B-020/00C; G11B-020/10C;
G11B-020/12B4C; G11B-027/10A2; G11B-027/22; G11B-027/30B
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 8760
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 7656
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 16416

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... 19901004
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)
Publication Year: 1990

Claims (English machine translation)
... contains represented data format of PCM-Tonfrequenzda-it ten, which a subrange of V s **audio** **frequency** - **signal** correspond. In the data **matrix** after Fig. 7 represents in each case a column SVAC to synchronizing data-follow, a...
...carriage returncharacter)-a test data sequence for zykuschen examination for error recognition as well as **columns** DL and D 2 data sequences, which **audio** **frequency** **signal** -information contain. The lines of the data **matrix** are as lines 6 (0) to b (3X-1) represented in each of the lines...
? t37/5,k/42-43,54

37/5,K/42 (Item 9 from file: 324)
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext
(c) 2005 Univentio. All rts. reserv.

0002533870
PROTECTION APPLIANCE FOR HARVESTERS
SCHUTZVORRICHTUNG FUER ERNTEMASCHINEN
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SPERRY CORP NEW YORK, N.Y., US,, US
Inventor(s):
BOHMAN CARL ERIC, NEW HOLLAND, PA., US,, US
MITCHELL PETER GRAHAM, CONCORD, MASS., US,, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 3100045 C2 **19890727**
Application: DE 3100045 19810102
Priority Application: US 80109932 19800104 (US 10993280)
Main International Patent Class: A01D-075/18
Main European Patent Class: A01D-075/18
European Patent Class: A01F-012/16
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 5137
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 4543
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 9680

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... **19890727**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)
Publication Year: **1989**

Claims (English machine translation)
... the sensor coupled, around the effect Hg. 4 is a diagram charakteri-to reduce from **acoustic** spurious **signals** to or to verse **tables** amplitude as function of the **frequency** for Ern-of the 30 avoids, those in the Messfflhlerbalken induced or ertematerial and stones...

37/5,K/43 (Item 10 from file: 324)
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext
(c) 2005 Univentio. All rts. reserv.

0002522064
PROCEDURES AND APPLIANCE ZUR MISTAKE SUPPRESSION OF A PCM-FEHLERKORREKTURDECODIERER
VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR FEHLERUNTERDRUECKUNG IN EINEM PCM-FEHLERKORREKTURDECODIERER
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SONY CORP TOKIO TOKYO, JP,, JP
Inventor(s):
ODAKA KENTARO, TOKIO/TOKYO, JP,, JP
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 3102471 C2 **19890518**
Application: DE 3102471 19810126
Priority Application: JP 807197 19800124 (JP 719780)
Main International Patent Class: H03K-013/32
International Patent Class: H04N-005/94; G11B-005/06
Main European Patent Class: G11B-020/18B1
European Patent Class: G11B-027/032
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 15361
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 13560
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 28921

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... **19890518**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)
Publication Year: **1989**

Claims (English machine translation)
... signals corrected intour-the that. Each channel becomes thus with a consequence and/or a **row** spruenglichen stereo- **audio** **frequency** **signals** zurueckwan- of PC M-words provide, those of the audio frequency info. r-yours. This...

37/5,K/54 **(Item 21 from file: 324)**
DIALOG(R)File 324:German Patents Fulltext
(c) 2005 Univentio. All rts. reserv.

0001535015
ELEKTRONISCHES KLANGSIGNALGENERATOR
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RCA CORP,
Inventor(s):
STIETENROTH HORST,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: DE 2939401 A1 **19800403**
Application: DE 2939401 19790928
Priority Application: GB 7838575 19780928 (GB 7838575)
Main International Patent Class: G10H-005/00
Main European Patent Class: G04G-013/00
European Patent Class: G10H-001/26
Publication Language: German
Fulltext Availability:
Description (English machine translation)
Claims (English machine translation)
Description (German)
Claims (German)
Fulltext Word Count (English): 593
Fulltext Word Count (German) : 538
Fulltext Word Count (Both) : 1131

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: ... **19800403**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims (English machine translation)

Publication Year: 1980

Claims (English machine translation)
... and an arrangement (contained in 100), those on dis words in everyone of the accessed **tables** addresses and accordingly a consequence the **frequencies** given by sounds of fQ -, "* * ' f on far dei * eraten Ein9ang of the phase **comparator** (45) produced.
5.) **Sound signal** generator according to requirement 3 or 4, by it characterized, daB an indicator (10 in...
?

? t44/5,k/1,4;t44/5/5

44/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01587169
Sound signal recognition system and method, and dialog control system and method using it
System und Verfahren zur Tonsignalerkennung, und System und Verfahren zur Dialogsteuerung damit
Systeme et methode de reconnaissance de sons, et systeme et methode de controle de dialogue l'utilisant, et systeme de reconnaissance de sons
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
FUJITSU LIMITED, (211463), 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Washio, Nobuyuki, c/o Fujitsu Limited, 1-1, Kamidodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Korfer, Thomas, Dipl.-Phys. et al (84241), Mitscherlich & Partner, Patent- und Rechtsanwalte, Sonnenstrasse 33, 80331 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1316944 A2 030604 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002004432 020226;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 2001362996 011128
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G10L-015/18; G10L-015/28

ABSTRACT EP 1316944 A2
A sound signal including either one or both of a voice signal section and a DTMF signal section is inputted to a sound signal matching/recognizing part 200 via a sound signal input part 100. The sound signal is divided into a sound signal section by a sound signal analyzing part 210. A matching part 240 conducts a matching process of a sound signal with reference to both a DTMF signal model and a voice signal model. A recognizing part 260 is provided with a language model 250 including a word dictionary and grammar information, and recognizes a sound signal by using the language model 250 based on the matching result of the matching part 240.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 116
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 030604 A2 Published application without search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200323	733
SPEC A	(English)	200323	9169
Total word count - document A			9902
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9902

...SPECIFICATION sound signal can be presumed to be not a DTMF signal.
As described above, the **matching** part 240 recognizes the **sound signal** in the **sound signal** section 51 from the two detected peak **frequencies** on the basis of the DTMF **frequency** table of **Table** 10 (Operation 606). Herein, the **sound signal** section 51 is recognized as "1", and its score value is increased to "1".

(b) **Matching** process with reference to the **voice signal** model 230

On the other hand, an example of a matching process with respect to...

44/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01231479 **Image available**
MUSIC RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE RECOMMANDATION MUSICALE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PARASOFT CORPORATION, 101 East Huntington Drive, 2nd Floor, Monrovia, CA 91016-3414, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
HICKEN Wendell T, 5733 Parkcrest Drive, La Verne, CA 91750, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HOLM Frode, 1226 E. Montecito Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93103, US, US (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CLUNE James Edmond III, 174 Lowell Avenue, Glendora, CA 91741, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
CAMPBEL Marc Elroy, 174 W. Foothill Boulevard #506, Monrovia, CA 91016, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
CHANG Josephine E (agent), Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP, P.O. Box 7068, Pasadena, CA 91109-7068, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200538666 A1 20050428 (WO 0538666)
Application: WO 2004US34020 20041014 (PCT/WO US04034020)
Priority Application: US 2003510876 20031014; US 2004917865 20040813
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00
International Patent Class: A63H-005/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 14099

English Abstract
A music recommendation system receives a user selection of desired music (600), retrieves analysis data associated with the selected music (602), and generates a playlist of songs based on the analysis data (606). The analysis data is generated based on a processing of one or more audio signals associated with the selected music. A plurality of user-selectable shuffling mechanisms are provided to allow the order of the songs to be shuffled according to the selected shuffling mechanism. The end user device may also receive recommendation of new music from different providers based on the analysis data of music for which the recommendation is to be based (612).

French Abstract
Selon l'invention, un systeme de recommandation musicale recoit une

selection musicale souhaitee par un utilisateur (600), recupere des donnees d'analyse associees a la musique selectionnee (602), et cree une liste de morceaux de musique sur la base des donnees d'analyse (606). Les donnees d'analyse sont creees par traitement d'un ou de plusieurs signaux audio associes a la musique selectionnee. Ce systeme presente une pluralite de mecanismes de rearrangement, pouvant etre selectionnes par l'utilisateur, permettant a ce dernier de modifier l'ordre des morceaux en fonction du mecanisme de rearrangement selectionne. Le dispositif de l'utilisateur final peut ainsi recevoir des recommandations relatives a de nouveaux morceaux de musique, provenant de differents fournisseurs, en fonction des donnees d'analyse de musique, sur la base desquelles la recommandation est etablie (612).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20050428 A1 With international search report.
Publication 20050428 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... measurements of the audio piece by calculating, for example, a Fast Fourier Transform of the **audio signal** . The **fingerprint** engine 52 then builds **matrix** A based on the **frequency** measurements, and performs a well known **matrix** operation known as a Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) operation on matrix A, where A = USVT...
...most information about the audio piece in decreasing order of significance as measure by the **diagonal** entries of the S **matrix** .

The fingerprint engine 52 is further configured to receive a generated fingerprint and search for...

44/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01224360 **Image available**
AUDIO FINGERPRINTING SYSTEM AND METHOD
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'EMPREINTES DIGITALES AUDIO
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PARASOFT CORPORATION, 101 East Huntington Drive, 2nd Floor, Monrovia, CA 91016-3414, US, -- (Residence), -- (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
HOLM Frode, 1226 E. Montecito Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93103, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
HICKEN Wendell T, 5733 Parkcrest Drive, La Verne, CA 91750, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
CHANG Josephine E (agent), Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP, P.O. Box 7068, Pasadena, CA 91109-7068, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200531517 A2 20050407 (WO 0531517)
Application: WO 2004US31138 20040923 (PCT/WO US04031138)
Priority Application: US 2003668926 20030923
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO

SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7448

English Abstract
An audio fingerprinting system and method. A server receives an audio fingerprint of a first audio piece, searches a database for the audio fingerprint, retrieves an audio profile vector associated with the audio fingerprint, updates user preference information based on the audio profile vector, and selects a second audio piece based on the user preference information. The **audio fingerprint** is generated by creating a **matrix** based on the **frequency** measurements of the audio piece, and performing a singular value decomposition of the matrix. To expedite the search of the database and to increase matching accuracy, a subset of candidates in the database is identified based on the most prominent musical notes of the audio piece, and the search is limited to the identified subset. One of the attributes of the audio profile vector is a particular audio class. An identifier for the audio class is generated based on an average of audio fingerprints of the audio pieces belonging to the audio class.

French Abstract
La presente invention a trait a un systeme et un procede d'empreintes digitales audio. Un serveur assure la reception d'une empreinte digital audio d'un premier morceau audio, la recherche dans une base de donnees de l'empreinte digitale audio, la recuperation d'un vecteur de profil audio associe a l'empreinte digitale audio, la mise a jour d'information de preference d'utilisateur en fonction du vecteur de profil audio, et la selection d'un deuxieme morceau audio en fonction de l'information de preference d'utilisateur. L'empreinte digitale audio est generee par la creation d'une matrice basee sur les mesures de frequence du morceau audio, et la realisation d'une decomposition d'une valeur singuliere de la matrice. Pour accelerer la recherche dans la base de donnees et pour accroitre la precision de correspondance, un sous-ensemble de candidats dans la base de donnees est identifie en fonction des notes musicales les plus predominantes du morceau audio, et la recherche est limitee au sous-ensemble identifie. Un des attributs du vecteur de profil audio est une classe audio particuliere. Un identifiant pour la classe audio est genere en fonction d'une moyenne d'empreintes digitales audio des morceaux audio appartenant a la classe audio.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20050407 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

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File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Apr(Updated 050801)
         (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200558
         (c) 2005  Thomson Derwent
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Sep W01
         (c) 2005 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050908,UT=20050901
         (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio
File 324:German Patents Fulltext 1967-200536
         (c) 2005 Univentio

Set     Items   Description
S1      14492   AU=KONDO T?
S2         14   AU=NODE Y?
S3        539   AU=SHIRAKI H?
S4         27   AU=SHINMEI K?
S5      15029   S1:S4
S6      31330   FINGERPRINT? OR (FINGER OR AUDIO OR VOICE)()PRINT? OR AUDI-
             OPRINT? OR VOICEPRINT?
S7       1223   S6(20N)(MATRIX? OR MATRICE? ? OR FREQUENC?)
S8          3   S5 AND S7
S9     141352   (AUDIO OR SOUND)(5N)SIGNAL? ? OR AUDIOSIGNAL?
S10     27558   S9(20N)(MATRIX? OR MATRICE? ? OR FREQUENC?)
S11        44   S10(20N)S6
S12         0   S5 AND S11
S13        36   S1 AND S2:S4
S14         0   S13 AND S6
S15         2   S13 AND S9
S16         3   S2 AND S3
? t16/9/1-2;t16/5/3

 16/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005  Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014594707    **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-415411/200244
XRPX Acc No: N02-326786
  Image processing device for screen has feature extracting section
Patent Assignee: SONY CORP (SONY  ); KONDO T (KOND-I); NODE Y (NODE-I);
  SHINMEI K (SHIN-I); SHIRAKI H (SHIR-I)
Inventor: KONDO T;  NODE Y ; SHINMEI K;  SHIRAKI H
Number of Countries: 003  Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:
Patent No     Kind   Date     Applicat No    Kind   Date     Week
WO 200213512   A1  20020214  WO 2001JP6794   A   20010807  200244  B
KR 2002041818  A   20020603  KR 2002704468   A   20020406  200277
US 20030035594  A1  20030220  WO 2001JP6794   A   20010807  200316
                              US 200289926    A   20020731
JP 2002518736  X   20030930  WO 2001JP6794   A   20010807  200365
                              JP 2002518736   A   20010807

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000238108 A 20000807
Patent Details:
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC     Filing Notes
WO 200213512  A1 J 112 H04N-005/21
   Designated States (National): JP KR US
KR 2002041818 A         G06T-005/00
US 20030035594 A1        G06K-009/32
JP 2002518736 X         H04N-005/21   Based on patent WO 200213512

Abstract (Basic): WO 200213512 A1
        NOVELTY - Storage image creating section (191) performs weighted
    addition of input image and storage image to reduce noise. Block cutout
```

section (193) cuts out class tap and blocks from images. Feature extracting section (194) extracts dynamic range and waveform analysis result from class tap and information representing whether pixel under consideration is stationary or moving. Class code generating section (195) generates class code according to feature.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A table (196) selects a prediction coefficient corresponding to the class code from the stored prediction coefficient set and outputs it to an estimating section (198). A block cutout section (197) cuts out prediction taps from the input image and the storage image. The estimating section creates the pixel values y of the output image sequentially by using the prediction coefficient set and pixel information from the block cutout section.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for :

(1) an image processing method; and

(2) a record carrier storing an image processing program.

USE - As a processing device to improve image quality.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - storage image creating section (191)
block cutout section (193)
feature extracting section (194)
class code generating section (195)
table (196)
block cutout section (197)
estimating section (198)
pp; 112 DwgNo 13/48

Title Terms: IMAGE; PROCESS; DEVICE; SCREEN; FEATURE; EXTRACT; SECTION
Derwent Class: T01; W03; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/32; G06T-005/00; H04N-005/21
International Patent Class (Additional): G06K-009/46; G06K-009/62; G06T-001/20; G06T-003/00; G06T-007/00; G06T-007/20; H04N-005/208; H04N-005/262
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-C04D; T01-J04D; T01-J10B1; T01-S03; W03-A04H; W03-A11; W04-P01F

16/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014436328 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-257031/200230
XRPX Acc No: N02-199005

Image processing system for image processing includes recording medium

Patent Assignee: SONY CORP (SONY); SHIRAKI H (SHIR-I); KONDO T (KOND-I); NODE Y (NODE-I); SHINMEI K (SHIN-I)
Inventor: KONDO T; **NODE Y** ; SHINMEI K; **SHIRAKI H**
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200197510	A1	20011220	WO 2001JP5117	A	20010615	200230	B
JP 2002223374	A	20020809	JP 2000179341	A	20000615	200267	
JP 2002223420	A	20020809	JP 2000179342	A	20000615	200267	
KR 2002062274	A	20020725	KR 2002701976	A	20020215	200308	
US 20030122967	A1	20030703	WO 2001JP5117	A	20010615	200345	
			US 200249553	A	20021118		
JP 2002511103	X	20030924	WO 2001JP5117	A	20010615	200365	
			JP 2002511103	A	20010615		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000179342 A 20000615; JP 2000179341 A 20000615; JP 2002511103 A 20010615
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200197510	A1	J	98	H04N-005/21	
Designated States (National): JP KR US					
JP 2002223374	A		11	H04N-005/21	

JP 2002223420 A 13 H04N-007/01
KR 2002062274 A H04N-005/21
US 20030122967 A1 H04N-005/217
JP 2002511103 X H04N-005/21 Based on patent WO 200197510

Abstract (Basic): WO 200197510 A1
NOVELTY - An image processing system for receiving an input image signal to generate an output image signal of a higher quality than that of the input image signal, comprising first and second signal processing means. The first signal processing means performs a processing of storage type and includes storage means for storing an image signal of a quality identical to that of the output image signal. The first signal processing means adds the input image signal and the image, as stored in the storage means, to generate a first image signal of a higher quality than that of the input signal and to store the first image signal in the storage means. The second signal processing means performs classifying and adapting operations, and generates a second image signal of a quality higher than that of the input image by extracting based on the input image signal in accordance with a pixel position in the output image signal, by classifying the target pixel into one of a plurality of classes according to the features, and by operating the input image signal by an operation system preset in conforming with the classified class. The image processing system further comprises output selecting means for making a decision on the basis of the first image signal and the second image signal to select one of these first and second image signals as the output image signal.
USE - Image processing system for image processing includes recording medium
pp; 98 DwgNo 2/30
Title Terms: IMAGE; PROCESS; SYSTEM; IMAGE; PROCESS; RECORD; MEDIUM
Derwent Class: T01; W02; W04
International Patent Class (Main): H04N-005/21; H04N-005/217; H04N-007/01
International Patent Class (Additional): G06T-003/40; G06T-005/00; G06T-007/20; H04N-005/213; H04N-007/24
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J10B; W02-J03A2; W04-M01D6

16/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00879243 **Image available**
IMAGE PROCESSING DEVICE AND METHOD, AND RECORDED MEDIUM
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE TRAITEMENT D'IMAGE ET SUPPORT ENREGISTRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
KONDO Tetsujiro, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
NODE Yasunobu , c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
SHIRAKI Hisakazu , c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
SHINMEI Katsuhisa, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, JP, JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (Designated only for: US
Legal Representative:
KOIKE Akira (et al) (agent), No.11 Mori Bldg., 6-4, Toranomon 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0001, JP,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200213512 A1 20020214 (WO 0213512)
Application: WO 2001JP6794 20010807 (PCT/WO JP0106794)
Priority Application: JP 2000238108 20000807
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
JP KR US
Main International Patent Class: H04N-005/21
International Patent Class: H04N-005/208; G06T-005/00
Publication Language: Japanese
Filing Language: Japanese

English Abstract
A storage image creating section (191) performs weighted addition of an input image and a storage image so as to reduce the noise at still portions. A block cutout section (193) cuts out a class tap from the input image and blocks from the input image and the storage image. A feature extracting section (194) extracts the dynamic range and waveform analysis result from the class tap and information representing whether the pixel under consideration is stationary or moving from the blocks. A class code generating section (195) generates a class code according to the feature. A table (196) selects a prediction coefficient corresponding to the class code from the stored prediction coefficient set and outputs it to an estimating section (198). A block cutout section (197) cuts out prediction taps from the input image and the storage image. The estimating section (198) creates the pixel values y of the output image sequentially by using the prediction coefficient set and pixel information from the block cutout section (197).

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne un generateur d'image en memoire (191) effectuant l'addition ponderee d'une image d'entree sur une image en memoire de facon a reduire le bruit au niveau des parties fixes. Un extracteur de bloc (193) extrait un repere de classe dans l'image d'entree et des blocs tires de l'image d'entree et de l'image en memoire. Un extracteur de caracteristiques (194) extrait la plage dynamique et le resultat d'analyse du signal a partir du repere de classe et de l'information permettant de savoir si le pixel considere correspond a du fixe ou du mobile dans les blocs. Un generateur de code de classe (195) produit un code de classe correspondant a la caracteristique. Une table (196) selectionne un coefficient de prediction correspondant au code de classe a partir de l'ensemble de coefficients de prediction en memoire, puis le redonne en sortie a un module de calcul (198). Un extracteur de bloc (197) extrait un repere de prediction dans l'image d'entree et l'image en memoire. Le module de calcul (198) cree les valeurs de pixel "y" de l'image de sortie de facon sequentielle par utilisation de l'ensemble de coefficients de prediction et de l'information pixel provenant de l'extracteur de bloc (197).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20020214 A1 With international search report.

17/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01645704
SIGNAL PROCESSOR
SIGNALPROZESSOR
PROCESSEUR DE SIGNAUX
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Sony Corporation, (214028), 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
KONDO, Tetsujiro , c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
YOSHIKAWA, Kazushi, c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KOKUBO, Tetsushi, c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
SHIRAKI, Hisakazu , c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
OBANA, Michimasa, c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KASAMA, Hideo, c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KANEMARU, Masanori, c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Pilch, Adam John Michael (50481), D Young & Co 120 Holborn, London EC1N 2DY, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1477929 A1 041117 (Basic)
WO 2003071479 030828
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002701571 020221; WO 2002JP1543 020221
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06N-001/00; G06T-001/00; G06T-011/80
CITED REFERENCES (EP A):
See references of WO 03071479A1;

ABSTRACT EP 1477929 A1
The present invention relates to a signal processing device which learns operations made by a user without the user knowing, and which can perform processing optimal to the user based on the learning results. At a learning unit 22, operating signals supplied according to user operations are monitored, and judgment is made whether or not these can be used for learning. In the event that the operating signals are learning operating signals which can be used for learning, the learning unit 22 learns a correction norm which is the norm for correcting input signals, based on the learning operating signals. On the other hand, at a correcting unit 21, post-correction signals, wherein the input signals are corrected based on the correction norm obtained by learning, are output as output signals. The present invention can be applied to an NR (Noise Reduction) circuit which removes noise.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 0002

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 031022 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Application: 031022 A1 International application entering European phase
Application: 041117 A1 Published application with search report
Examination: 041117 A1 Date of request for examination: 20031022

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200447	2561
SPEC A	(English)	200447	62602
Total word count - document A			65163
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			65163

17/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01475104
SIGNAL PROCESSING DEVICE
SIGNALVERARBEITUNGSEINRICHTUNG
DISPOSITIF DE TRAITEMENT DE SIGNAUX
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Sony Corporation, (214028), 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
KONDO, Tetsujiro, c/o SONY CORPORATION , 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
YOSHIKAWA, Kazushi, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KOKUBO, Tetsushi, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
SHIRAKI, Hisakazu, c/o SONY CORPORATION , 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
OBANA, Michimasa, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KASAMA, Hideo, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KANEMARU, Masanori, c/o SONY CORPORATION, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Pratt, Richard Wilson (46458), D. Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1DA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1363235 A1 031119 (Basic)
WO 2002067193 020829
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002700666 020221; WO 2002JP1542 020221
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 200145249 010221
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06N-001/00; G06T-001/00; G06T-011/80

ABSTRACT EP 1363235 A1
The present invention relates to a signal processing device which learns operations made by a user without the user knowing, and which can perform processing optimal to the user based on the learning results. At a learning unit 22, operating signals supplied according to user operations are monitored, and judgment is made whether or not these can be used for learning. In the event that the operating signals are learning operating signals which can be used for learning, the learning unit 22 learns a correction norm which is the norm for correcting input signals, based on the learning operating signals. On the other hand, at a correcting unit 21, post-correction signals, wherein the input signals are corrected based on the correction norm obtained by learning, are output as output signals. The present invention can be applied to an NR (Noise Reduction) circuit which removes noise.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
 Application: 021023 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
 Application: 021023 A1 International application entering European phase
 Application: 031119 A1 Published application with search report
 Examination: 031119 A1 Date of request for examination: 20021015
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200347	1528
SPEC A	(English)	200347	61408
Total word count - document A			62936
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			62936

? t8/9/all

8/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017147106 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-471451/200548
XRAM Acc No: C05-143958
XRPX Acc No: N05-383188

Tile-like element for large scale integration circuit, includes intensity providing layer with insulation and mechanical strength property

Patent Assignee: SEIKO EPSON CORP (SHIH)
Inventor: KONDO T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2005159314	A	20050616	JP 2004301893	A	20041015	200548	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2003368966 A 20031029
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2005159314	A		30	H01L-031/10	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005159314 A

NOVELTY - An element (1a) has a strength providing layer (11) consisting of resin with insulation and mechanical strength property. The electrodes (12a,12b) are provided on the surface of the layer (11). A semiconductor layer (13) is formed on the electrodes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) tile-like element manufacturing method;
(2) device manufacturing method; and
(3) electronic device.

USE - For metal semiconductor metal (MSM) type photodiode, semiconductor laser, vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL), distributed feedback (DFB) laser, phototransistor, large scale integration (LSI) chip such as metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) integrated circuit (IC), complementary MOS (CMOS) IC, silicon-on-sapphire (SOS) IC used in light interconnection circuit, optical fiber communication module, laser printer, laser beam projector, laser beam scanner, linear encoder, rotary encoder, displacement sensor, pressure sensor, gas sensor, blood flow sensor, **fingerprint** sensor, high speed electricity modulation circuit, radio **frequency** (RF) circuit, mobile phone, wireless local area network (WLAN), wrist watch type electronic device (claimed), clock, word processor, notebook personal computer (PC).

ADVANTAGE - Tile-like element with high reliability is provided by low cost.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the top elevation and sectional view of the tile-like element.

tile-like element (1a)
strength providing layer(12a,12b) electrodes (11)
semiconductor layer (13)
pp; 30 DwgNo 1/20

Title Terms: TILE; ELEMENT; SCALE; INTEGRATE; CIRCUIT; INTENSITY; LAYER; INSULATE; MECHANICAL; STRENGTH; PROPERTIES
Derwent Class: L03; U11; U13
International Patent Class (Main): H01L-031/10
International Patent Class (Additional): H01L-027/14; H01S-005/183
File Segment: CPI; EPI
Manual Codes (CPI/A-N): L03-G02; L04-E01; L04-E02A; L04-E03; L04-E03A; L04-E03B; L04-F03; L04-F04
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): U11-C08A6; U13-C06; U13-D02A; U13-D04A

8/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017124105 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-448448/200546
XRPX Acc No: N05-364758

Micro tile-shaped element for use in thin-film device, has surface electrode electrically connected to terminal electrode of last substrate that has multiple spike-shaped protrusions

Patent Assignee: SEIKO EPSON CORP (SHIH)
Inventor: KONDO T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2005150298	A	20050609	JP 2003383822	A	20031113	200546	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2003383822 A 20031113
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2005150298	A		16	H01L-021/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005150298 A

NOVELTY - The micro tile-shaped element (161) has surface electrode (162) electrically connected to a terminal electrode (172) of the last substrate (171) that has multiple spike-shaped protrusions (172a). The protrusions of the terminal electrode are pressurized and press-stuck

by the surface electrode.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) connection structure of micro tile-shaped element;
(2) connection method micro tile-shaped element;
(3) thin film device; and
(4) electronic device.

USE - In connection structure (claimed) used in thin-film device (claimed) such as surface-emitting type semiconductor laser, semiconductor laser and light emitting diode, used in electronic device (claimed) such as mobile telephone, wrist watch type electronic device, portable information process, e.g. word processor and personal computer, optical fiber communication module, light interconnection circuit, laser printer, laser beam projector, laser beam scanner, linear encode, rotary encoder, displacement sensor, pressure sensor, gas sensor, blood flow sensor, **fingerprint** sensor, high-speed electricity modulation circuit, wireless radio **frequency** (RF) circuit and wireless local area network (LAN).

ADVANTAGE - Enables electrically connecting the micro tile-shaped element with the last substrate, easily with small pressing power, without damaging the element.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a model sectional view of the thin-film device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

micro tile-shaped element (161)
surface electrode (162)
last substrate (171)
terminal electrode (172)
protrusion (172a)
pp; 16 DwgNo 1/18

Title Terms: MICRO; TILE; SHAPE; ELEMENT; THIN; FILM; DEVICE; SURFACE; ELECTRODE; ELECTRIC; CONNECT; TERMINAL; ELECTRODE; LAST; SUBSTRATE; MULTIPLE; SPIKE; SHAPE; PROTRUDE
Derwent Class: U11; U12; V08
International Patent Class (Main): H01L-021/60
International Patent Class (Additional): H01S-005/022; H01S-005/183

File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): U11-D03A3; U12-A01A; U12-A01B; U12-E02; V08-A01B; V08-A04A

8/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017124036 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-448379/200546
XRPX Acc No: N05-364689

Tile-like surface emitting laser in electronic device e.g. mobile telephone, has light receiving element provided at tile-shaped n-type semiconductor element

Patent Assignee: SEIKO EPSON CORP (SHIH)
Inventor: KONDO T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2005150144	A	20050609	JP 2003381053	A	20031111	200546	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2003381053 A 20031111
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2005150144	A		29	H01S-005/026	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005150144 A

NOVELTY - The surface emitting laser has a light receiving element provided at the tile-shaped n-type semiconductor element (11).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) manufacturing method of tile-like surface emitting laser; and

(2) electronic device.

USE - For electronic device (claimed) such as light interconnection circuit, optical fiber communication module, laser printer, laser beam projector, laser beam scanner, linear encoder, rotary encoder, displacement sensor, pressure sensor, gas sensor, blood flow sensor, finger print sensor, high speed electrically modulation circuit, wireless radio frequency (RF) circuit, mobile telephone, watch, portable information processor e.g. word processor and personal computer, and wireless local area network (LAN).

ADVANTAGE - Enables to reduce size of the laser and to manufacture tile-like surface emitting laser, easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a sectional view of the tile-like surface emitting laser. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

tile-like surface emitting laser (1a)
n-type semiconductor element (11)
p-type semiconductor layer (12)
n-type semiconductor layer (13)
anode (21)
cathode (22)
electrode for monitor (23)
pp; 29 DwgNo 1/23

Title Terms: TILE; SURFACE; EMIT; LASER; ELECTRONIC; DEVICE; MOBILE; TELEPHONE; LIGHT; RECEIVE; ELEMENT; TILE; SHAPE; N; TYPE; SEMICONDUCTOR; ELEMENT
Derwent Class: U12; V08
International Patent Class (Main): H01S-005/026
International Patent Class (Additional): H01L-031/12; H01S-005/183
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): U12-A01B1B; U12-A01B2; V08-A04A
?

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File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005  The Gale Group
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 The Gale group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Sep 14
         (c)2005 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM) 2005/Sep 01
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group

Set     Items   Description
S1    4764600   AUDIO? ? OR VOICE? ? OR SOUND? ? OR ACOUSTIC?? ? OR MUSIC??
             ? OR PHONIC? ? OR AURAL? OR AURIC? OR AUDIBLE OR SONIC?
S2      15013   S1(2N)(FINGERPRINT? OR FINGER()PRINT? OR PRINT OR PRINTS OR
            PRINTED OR PRINTING?)
S3      41727   S1(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE? ? OR DATASIGNAL? OR VALUE? ? OR
           READING? ?)
S4        302   AUDIOSIGNAL? OR VOICESIGNAL?
S5     575464   TUNE OR TUNES OR SONG OR SONGS
S6       1770   VOICEPRINT? OR AUDIOPRINT? OR TUNEPRINT? OR SONGPRINT?
S7     626033   FREQUENC?
S8    3495263   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR SCHEMA?
             ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S9      72076   ORTHOGON? OR DIAGON? OR PERPENDIC? OR RIGHT()ANGLE? ?
S10    174518   S1:S6(5N)(RETRIEV? OR FETCH? OR LOCAT? OR FIND? OR RECOVER?
            OR RECALL? OR REACCESS? OR GET? ? OR GETTING OR IR OR GRAB?)
S11     31414   S1:S6(5N)(MATCH? OR COMPARAT? OR COMPARISON? OR COMPAR??? -
           ?)
S12    212593   S1:S6(5N)(ACCESS??? ? OR EXTRACT? OR EXT?? ? OR QUERY? OR -
           QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH?)
S13     58428   S1:S6(5N)(DATAMIN? OR MIN??? ? OR REQUEST?)
S14      9525   S7(10N)S8
S15        44   S2:S6(S)S14
S16         0   S15(S)S9
S17    128325   S1:S6(5N)(RECOGNI? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIF? OR VERIF? OR A-
          UTHENTICAT? OR VALID? OR CONFIRM?)
S18        31   RD S15 (unique items)
S19         2   S18/2004:2005
S20        29   S18 NOT S19
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File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 Dialog
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         (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
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         (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
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         (c) 2004 United Business Media
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/Dec
         (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/Sep W2
         (c) 2005 ProQuest
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         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
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         (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
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         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 Business Wire.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2005/Jun W3
         (c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
         (c) 1999 AAAS
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 Dialog
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Sep 14
         (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury  Jun 1985-2005/Sep 13
         (c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Aug W4
         (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/Sep W2
         (c) 2005 IDG Communications

Set     Items   Description
S1    5405362   AUDIO? ? OR VOICE? ? OR SOUND? ? OR ACOUSTIC?? ? OR MUSIC??
             ? OR PHONIC? ? OR AURAL? OR AURIC? OR AUDIBLE OR SONIC?
S2      10815   S1(2N)(FINGERPRINT? OR FINGER()PRINT? OR PRINT OR PRINTS OR
            PRINTED OR PRINTING?)
S3      28582   S1(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE? ? OR DATASIGNAL? OR VALUE? ? OR
           READING? ?)
S4        156   AUDIOSIGNAL? OR VOICESIGNAL?
S5     960068   TUNE OR TUNES OR SONG OR SONGS
S6       1112   VOICEPRINT? OR AUDIOPRINT? OR TUNEPRINT? OR SONGPRINT?
S7     479379   FREQUENC?
S8    3306812   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR SCHEMA?
             ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S9      67898   ORTHOGON? OR DIAGON? OR PERPENDIC? OR RIGHT()ANGLE? ?
S10    204304   S1:S6(5N)(RETRIEV? OR FETCH? OR LOCAT? OR FIND? OR RECOVER?
           OR RECALL? OR REACCESS? OR GET? ? OR GETTING OR IR OR GRAB?)
S11     35562   S1:S6(5N)(MATCH? OR COMPARAT? OR COMPARISON? OR COMPAR??? -
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S12    146429   S1:S6(5N)(ACCESS??? ? OR EXTRACT? OR EXT?? ? OR QUERY? OR -
           QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH?)
S13     73386   S1:S6(5N)(DATAMIN? OR MIN??? ? OR REQUEST?)
S14      9837   S7(10N)S8
S15        42   S2:S6(S)S14
S16         0   S15(S)S9
S17         4   S15/2004:2005
S18        42   S15 NOT S16
S19        40   RD (unique items)
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19/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 98)
DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

04046547 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA99046547 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Convergent evolution of courtship songs among cryptic species of the Carnea group of green lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae: Chrysoperla).
Henry, Charles S
Wells, Marta Luc a Mart nez; Simon, Chris M
Evolution (Evolution) v. 53 no4 (Aug. 1999) p. 1165-79
SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0014-3820
LANGUAGE: English
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States
WORD COUNT: 12264

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:
... 1h.

BEHAVIORAL TESTS
To test the responsiveness of North American C. adamsi individuals to recorded **songs** of Asian C. "adamsi-K," each insect was presented with its own **song** type and the alternative **song** type in a paired design (Wells and Henry 1992b). For each of the two populations...

...species of the carnea group (Henry et al. 1996 and references therein), sexual differences in **song** phenotype were slight or absent, so both males and females were used to make the stimulus tapes. Temporal and **frequency** characteristics of those **songs** are given in **Table** 4.

Three females and two males of C. adamsi (North America), which were field collected...on combined data from the COII and ND2 genes. Seven characters were coded and mapped (**Table** 8): number of volley types per **song** , direction of **frequency** change in a volley, direction of frequency change during an SRU, presence of a discrete "calling **song** " in males, pattern of volley production in the SRU during dueting, length of interval between...test) or the Kishino-Hasegawa test ($P < 0.0001$).

SONG CHARACTER EVOLUTION
Four song features (**Table** 8), describing **frequency** modulation and temporal attributes of volleys (B, F, G) and frequency changes in SRUs (C ...

...downesi-like forms from North America and Asia, and presence of a special male calling **song** (D), found only in C. lucasina and C.c.4 "motorboat" of Eurasia. The remaining...

...evolution in Chrysoperla, permitting a test of the hypothesis of symplesiomorphy of the C. "adamsi" **song** type. Dueting lacewings exhibit three very distinct patterns of volley production (Fig. 3; Wells and...

19/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

06862032 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 878231911 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
CULTURAL DIVERGENCE WITHIN NOVEL SONG IN THE BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE (POECILE ATRICAPILLUS)
Gammon, David E; Baker, Myron C; Tipton, John R
Auk (IAUK), v122 n3, p853-871, p.19
Jul 2005
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8775

TEXT:
... we described novel acoustic divergence in the Black-capped Chickadee's (Poecile atricapillus) fee-bee **song** . Individual Black-capped Chickadees across most of the species' North American range normally possess a single **song** type that does not vary geographically over several thousand kilometers (Kroodsma et al. 1999). In Fort Collins, Colorado, however, most individuals possess three acoustically distinct **song** types that are distinguishable from the continental **song** type by novel introductory syllables, stereotyped relationships between the frequencies of the fee and bee syllables of each **song** type, and an amplitude break in the fee syllable of one of the **song** types (Fig. 1; Gammon and Baker 2004). One of those **song** types, chick-a-fee-bee, possesses introductory notes that appear similar to the introductory notes...

...superficial and does not reflect a common evolutionary origin (D. E. Gammon unpubl. data). Another **song** type, fee-bee-3, appears similar to the continental fee-bee **song** type, but differs in that it uses a much-reduced range of fee and bee...

...bee-3: 2.97-3.28 kHz, D. E. Gammon unpubl. data; range of bee **frequencies** in continental **song** type: 2.74-3.70 kHz, **table** 2 in Kroodsma et al. 1999). Here, we examine acoustic divergence between **songs** of continuously distributed populations along a riparian corridor that includes Fort Collins and **songs** found in discontinuous, low-abundance habitat. We then compare variation in adult **song** with variation in the **songs** of individual juveniles around the time of natal dispersal.
METHODS
Description of study sites for...

...maximizing similarity of the average fee and bee frequencies for each cluster to the corresponding **frequencies** of the three Fort Collins **song** types; see **table** 2 in Gammon and Baker 2004). Because of our classification method, we would still classify two **songs** uttered by a particular male at a study site far from Fort Collins, such as...

...that differed only in frequency (i.e. pitch) by a few hundred hertz, into different **song** -type groupings.
In a previous study (Gammon and Baker 2004), we classified the principal acoustic...

...many acoustic dimensions were found moving both upstream and downstream from Fort Collins (Fig. 8; **Table** 1). **Frequency** ratios between each **song** -type grouping were clearly different in Fort Collins (within Fort Collins: FFB average frequency ratio...

...whereas in moving away from Fort Collins, both upstream and downstream, frequency ratios for all **song** -type groupings began to converge upon ~1.15 (Fig. 8). Introductory notes for CFB were...

...phased out eventually (Table 1). At the extreme upstream and downstream study sites, nearly all **songs** were similar to the continental **song** type, in that they lacked introductory notes and amplitude breaks in the fee syllable and possessed frequency ratios similar to those reported for the continental **song** type (~1.15; Weisman et al. 1990, Kroodsma et al. 1999). Islands North **songs** were similar to Fort Collins **songs** in that they usually possessed introductory notes and used comparable frequency ratios (Fig. 8), but...

19/3,K/14 (Item 4 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

06786343 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 843154481 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
SONG STRUCTURE AND MICROGEOGRAPHIC SONG VARIATION IN WEDGE-TAILED SABREWINGS (CAMPYLOPTERUS CURVIPENNIS) IN VERACRUZ, MEXICO
Gonzalez, Clementina; Ornelas, Juan Francisco
Auk (IAUK), v122 n2, p593-607, p.15
Apr 2005
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5386

TEXT:
... perched; but welldefined territories (as in the ORDU song group) were not detected at Macuiltepetl.
Song structure.- Wedge-tailed Sabrewing **songs** are long (8-10 s), loud, and high-pitched (>7 kHz), composed of >45 well...

...notes in every singing group, and total number of notes was also variable. The full **song** covered a wide range of **frequencies** (7.8 | 0.2). **Songs** were very versatile (see **Table** 1), and syllables were rarely repeated more than once in succession. **Songs** began with an introductory syllable, which differed among groups (Fig. 5). On average, **songs** proceeded as a series of 45-52 syllables. Some syllables appeared only once in a...

...3 (10.2% of the variance) represented a pitch element explained by maximum and minimum **frequencies** (**Table** 2). Although factor scores differed significantly among groups for PC 3 (Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA; PC...

19/3,K/15 (Item 5 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

06182306 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 391908751 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Geographic variation in song of the bright-rumped Attila (Tyrannidae: Attila spadiceus): Implications for species status
Leger, Daniel W; Mountjoy, D James
Auk (IAUK), v120 n1, p69
Jan 2003
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2814

TEXT:
... Panama were very similar to songs that we recorded in Costa Rica (Figure 1).
Dawn **songs** from Central America differed significantly from those in South America (Figure 2). The Central American dawn **song** main phrases were significantly longer but had only marginally more syllables per **song** , probably because Central American birds included more three-noted syllables. Central American main phrases were significantly higher on both **frequency** measures (**Table** 1).
In addition to the quantitative variables, dawn song note structure was clearly different. In...

19/3,K/16 (Item 6 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

05888834 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 283399491 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Complex vocalizations and aerial displays of the Amethyst-throated Hummingbird (Lampornis amethystinus)
Ornelas, Juan Francisco; Gonzalez, Clementina; Uribe, Jorge
Auk (IAUK), v119 n4, p1141-1149, p.9
Oct 2002
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3637

TEXT:
... buzzy elements (Fig. 1D). The duration of the introductory phrase was <1 s and the **frequency** was higher than the rest of the **song** (**Table** 1). Compared with other Amethyst-throated Hummingbird vocalizations, the **song** had the lowest minimum **frequency** and the highest bandwidth (**Table** 1).
The song of Green-throated Mountain-gem is composed by several syllable types arranged...

...pure tones (Ficken et al. 2000; Fig. 2B). In contrast, fewer syllable types and no **frequency** modulations (**Table** 2, Fig. 2C) constitute the **song** of E. fulgens.
TABLE 2.
Discussion.-Sexual selection plays an important role in the evolution
...

19/3,K/17 (Item 7 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

05857169 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 242773691 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Geographic song variation and its consequences in the Golden Bowerbird
Westcott, David A; Kroon, Frederieke J
Condor (ICDR), v104 n4, p750-760, p.11
Nov 2002
ISSN: 0010-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ICDR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6518

TEXT:
... of notes" did not contribute to the discrimination and was dropped from the model. The **song** traits important in the discrimination were bandwidth, number of peaks, dominant **frequency** , fundamental **frequency** , internote interval, and pureness (**Table** 2).
The degree of discrimination achieved in the initial DFA was extremely high, 97% overall...

19/3,K/20 (Item 10 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

05578923 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 121982423 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Rediscovery of a cryptic species and description of a new subspecies in the Myrmeciza hemimelaena complex (Thamnophilidae) of the neotropics
Isler, Morton L; Alonso, Jose Alvarez; Isler, Phyllis R; Valqui, Thomas; Et al
Auk (IAUK), v119 n2, p362-378, p.17
Apr 2002
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 9418

TEXT:
... character differed diagnostically between populations. Loudsongs of centunculorum were higher in pitch as exemplified by **frequencies** of second notes (**Table** 1). Other vocal characters may be found to be diagnostic with larger samples. Loudsongs of...

...initial section (Table 1), but accelerated more rapidly in the final two-thirds of the **song** (Table 1), than those of c. castanea. Although ranges of the latter three measures did...

19/3,K/21 (Item 11 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

05120139 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 74818862 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Geographic variation in the song of the Willow Flycatchers: Differentiation between Empidonax traillii adastus and E. t. extimus
Sedgwick, James A
Auk (IAUK), v118 n2, p366-379, p.14
Apr 2001
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6709

TEXT:
... Spectrogram (RTS) version 1.23, and SIGNAL version 3.0 programs and hardware (Beeman 1996). **Songs** were stored as digitized waveforms in computer files using RTS (sample rate = 25 kHz). Twenty measures of duration and 14 measures of **frequency** were taken from each **song** (**Tables** 2 and 3, Fig. 2). Acoustic features of duration comprised measures of **song** , phrase, note, frequency modulation (FM), and internote lengths determined in RTS. Parameters of frequency included measures of **song** , phrase, and note frequencies at maximum amplitude or at -20 db below maximum amplitude; those...adastus populations than to southerly extimus populations for every parameter where Bonferroni differences were expressed (**Table** 2).

Nine measures of **frequency** differed ($P < 0.05$) and demonstrated Bonferroni differences across groups (**Table** 3). Again, Bonferroni differences were expressed as combinations of southerly populations of E. t. extimus...

...nine variables, the frequency at maximum amplitude was less for one or more southerly, extimus **song** groups than for various subsets of the other 11 groups. For example, low frequency (Silo) of the total **song** ($F = 5.18$, $df = 15$ and 138, $P = 0.0001$) was lower for groups El...

...high-elevation Arizona population (U7) had a vocal identity more similar to that of northern **song** groups than to the southerly extimus populations.

Multivariate analysis.-Differences among song group means were...

19/3,K/22 (Item 12 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

04862655 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57935881 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Dose beak size affect acoustic frequencies in Woodcreepers?
Palacios, Maria G; Tubaro, Pablo L
Condor (ICDR), v102 n3, p553-560, p.8
Aug 2000
ISSN: 0010-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ICDR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3482

TEXT:
... controlling for the effect of body size and phylogeny.
METHODS
The present analyses of woodcreeper **song** were based on recordings published by Hardy et al. (1995) representing **songs** of 46 out of 50 species. Sonograms for the **song** of each recorded species were made with a Proaudio Spectrum 16 Sound Blaster (Media Vision...

...variables: maximum and minimum frequencies (MAX and MIN, respectively), bandwidth (BAND = MAX - MIN), and emphasized **frequency** (**frequency** with the highest amplitude in the **song** , ENF, see **Table** 1). All measurements were made by an assistant who knew neither the beak length nor...

...tests, but still considered in the estimation of the relationship between body mass and acoustic **frequencies** of the **song** . Common names of species are given in **Table** 1.
We based our phylogenetic analysis on the cladistic hypothesis of Raikow (1994). This hypothesis...to the length of the orotracheal cavity compared to a short beak, reducing its resonating **frequency** .
TABLE 2.
TABLE 3.
It is interesting to note that, if species were not constrained in their angle...

19/3,K/23 (Item 13 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

04862652 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 57935854 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Use of two song categories by Golden-cheeked Warblers
Bolsinger, Jeffrey S
Condor (ICDR), v102 n3, p539-552, p.14
Aug 2000
ISSN: 0010-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ICDR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8515

TEXT:
... e.g., A to B) or during aggressive interactions with neighbors.
The A and B **songs** of Golden-cheeked Warblers differed in their relative degree of complexity, duration, and frequency of modal intensity. Every study area male sang just one A- **song** type, but most males sang two or more distinct B **songs** , of which only one was commonly used (the male's preferred B **song** ; unpubl. data). Every male from which I recorded both A and B **songs** (n = 16) sang a preferred B **song** that was longer and included more **song** elements than his A **song** , and only one male sang a preferred B **song** with a higher **frequency** of modal intensity than his A **song** (**Table** 1). B **songs** were not always longer or lower in **frequency** than A **songs** , however; the rarely used B **songs** of several males were shorter (six males) or had a higher frequency of modal intensity (three males) than the A **song** of the same male.
Males sang A songs at lower rates (songs min
sup -1...

19/3,K/24 (Item 14 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

04666412 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 48415806 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Song type for intrasexual interaction in the Bush Warbler
Anonymous
Auk (IAUK), v117 n1, p228-232, p.5
Jan 2000
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2477

TEXT:
... Yoon et al. (1995) analyzed singing rate, syllable composition, and physical characteristics of the two **song** types from three local populations of Bush Warblers. They found that the number of notes in the whistle portion was the most distinctive feature to define the **song** types. The alpha **song** has only one or two notes in the whistle portion and seems to have one long, continuous introductory note (Fig. 1). In contrast, the beta **song** has more than two notes in the whistle portion (Fig. 1), which sounds like a stuttered whistle. Compared with beta **songs** , alpha **songs** have fewer notes and a higher dominant frequency in the whistle portion, a higher maximum **frequency** in the syllable portion, and are of longer overall duration (**Table** 1). Alpha **songs** also have more syllables in the syllable portion than do beta **songs** , and the duration of the syllable portion is longer (Table 1, Fig. 1).
During spontaneous...

19/3,K/25 (Item 15 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
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04655555 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 49351830 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Rhyme in Gace Brule's Lyric: Formal and Semantic Interplay
Pensom, Roger
Medium Aevum (PMAE), v68 n2, p340-342, p.3
1999
ISSN: 0025-8385 JOURNAL CODE: PMAE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book Review-Favorable
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1091

TEXT:
... penser, trover, amie, talant, etc.). Chapter z, which contains illuminating and suggestive inferences from the **frequency** **tables** (pp. 55-6), explores the associative value of rhyme whose function is the creation...

...expresses the poet's intention is in turn contradicted by the relatively high proportion of **songs** based on coblas doblas (a sequence of two stanzas on the same rhyme-sounds) i...

19/3,K/26 (Item 16 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04649032 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 47606359 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
The type B song of the Northern Parula: Structure and geographic variation along proposed sub-species boundaries
Bay, Michael D
Wilson Bulletin (PWBU), v111 n4, p505-514, p.10
Dec 1999
ISSN: 0043-5643 JOURNAL CODE: PWBU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3282

TEXT:
... within the east to west type A song overlap zone.
In addition to phrase variation, **songs** varied significantly between geographic areas in mean duration, mean maximum **frequency** , and in the mean number of simple and trill syllables (**Table** 1). **Songs** of western birds averaged 0.10 second longer than **songs** of southeastern birds and 0.20 second longer than **songs** of northeastern birds (F = 10.90, df = 2, 134, P < 0.001). Birds from the...

19/3,K/27 (Item 17 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04466070 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Is the song of Black Redstart males an honest signal of status?
Cucco, Marco; Malacarne, Giorgio
Condor (ICDR), v101 n3, p689-694, p.6
Aug 1999
ISSN: 0010-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ICDR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4001

TEXT:
... success of classification.
PLAYBACK EXPERIMENT
From a 1993 sample of vocalizations of Black Redstarts, one **song** of an adult and one of a subadult were selected to be utilized in playback experiments. The selected **songs** had the lowest background noise. Because we did not utilize more than one exemplar of...

...time and frequency values belonged to the two male categories by comparing the expression: (selected **song** value - mean category value)/SD, to the tabular t sub x value (Sokal and Rohlf 1995). The mean category values for subadults and adults are reported in **Table** 1. None of the **frequencies** and times differed from the mean values (P > 0.10). The two **songs** were transfen-ed to a Kenwood DX7 digital tape recorder (DAT) and, in the field...

...place in the 1995 breeding season. Tested birds were unlikely to be familiar with the **songs** presented because the two recordings were made two years before the experiment and most tested...

19/3,K/28 (Item 18 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04318228 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Geographic variation in black-capped Chickadee songs and singing behavior
Kroodsma, Donald K; Byers, Bruce E; Halkin, Sylvia L; Hill, Christopher; et al
Auk (IAUK), v116 n2, p387-402, p.16
Apr 1999
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 8499

TEXT:
... distal island in the Elizabethan Island chain near Martha's Vineyard), 75 of 82 chickadee **songs** we analyzed were this typical

two-tone hey-sweetie (Table 1). All 75 **songs** were of the 1-2 **song** formula, with a F, / FZ" **frequency** ratio of 1.10 to 1.30 (see Fig. 1, Table 2), indicating a substantial drop in **frequency** from the first to the second whistle. The cluster analysis placed these 75 **songs** into three different clusters (1, 2, and 3) that differed in **frequency** , with a cluster of low, medium, and high- **frequency** **songs** (**Table** 2). **Frequency** ranges of these three clusters were broadly overlapping, however, and with no obvious trimodal distribution...

...continuous range of frequencies, each individual for which we had lengthy recordings had a representative **song** in each cluster. We also emphasize that these three clusters do not identify three " **song** types" for the birds; for each individual chickadee, for example, the cluster analysis has simply...

...a group of monotone hey-sweetie songs (1-2 song formula) from Chappaquiddick that had **frequency** ratios of <=1.06 (cluster 4; **Tables** 1 and 2). Five **songs** (two from Alberta, one from Montana, one from Massachusetts, one from New York) all sounded...

...but closer analysis showed a consistent extra amplitude break in the first whistle (2-2 **song** formula; sweetie-sweetie), so these **songs** were classified with clusters 11 through 15. The seventh **song** , from Falmouth, Massachusetts, contained some non-whistled "click" components; although it, too, sounded superficially like...

...made it unique (Table 1: column 21). Our hunch is that most of these seven **songs** represent unique individuals from populations of typical hey-sweetie singers (see Smith 1991), although it is possible that some undetected, unique **song** populations of this chickadee occur across North America.

Songs of Oregon and Washington birds clearly...both a high-frequency sweetie-hey (cluster 7) and a low-frequency song, the low- **frequency** **song** was always a sweetie-hey (cluster 6).

(**Table** Omitted)

Captioned as: TABLE 2.

Another monotonal song form, with two amplitude breaks in the...

...of this distinctive song, but our analysis allotted three clusters for these songs, with nonoverlapping **frequency** distributions (**Table** 2, Fig. 3). The two lower **frequency** versions of these **songs** (clusters 8 and especially 9) were relatively rare, but examples of the highest-frequency version...

...of each male over three clusters (1, 2, and 3), apparently based largely on the **frequency** of the **song** (**Table** 2).

Only one male in our "mainland" samples clearly sang two different song types (MA...even by standards of island chickadees, consisting of four monotonal whistles with a brief high- **frequency** click preceding the first, third, and fourth whistles (**Table** 1).

Oregon males also showed song dialects and repertoires of at least two different song...

? t19/3,k/30,36

19/3,K/30 (Item 20 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

04211388 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Long-term persistence of song dialects in the Mountain White-Crowned Sparrow
Harbison, Heidi; Nelson, Douglas A; Hahn, Thomas P
Condor (ICDR), v101 n1, p133-148, p.16
Feb 1999
ISSN: 0010-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ICDR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7168

TEXT:
... as the standard deviation divided by the mean times 100%. We compared quantitative features of **song** structure (e.g., whistle frequency and duration) between years within dialects using nonparametric tests (e...

...after confirming variance homogeneity with Levene's test. Change in the frequency of occurrence of **song** or phrase types over time was tested with chi-square tests. When expected **frequencies** were sparse in 2 x 2 **tables** , Yates' corrected chi-square was used. Inclusion of rare types or elements as separate categories often violated assumptions of the chisquare test. In these cases, rare **song** types or syllables were either eliminated from the analysis or lumped with another category if doing so appeared logical (e.g., two distinct **song** types at Carson Pass in 1995-1996 were both absent in 1970, and therefore were lumped as "new" in the analysis). Because some individuals sang two **song** types, the total number of **songs** exceeded the number of birds recorded. Similarly, depending upon the quality of the recordings, sample...individual showed little variation in frequency or duration (CV < 0.02). Between years, neither mean **frequency** nor mean duration of the whistle changed significantly (**Table** 2).
Two types of broad band buzz (phrase II) occurred at Tioga Pass (a and ...

...frequency range spanned by the note complex was significantly greater in 1996 than in 1970 (**Table** 3).
The trill simple syllables (phrase IV) were two short- **frequency** sweeps similar to those on Tioga Pass. As on Tioga Pass, the individual syllables spanned...

...The prevalence of the two more common syllables (a and d) in our sample of **songs** changed significantly between years
(Yates corrected X sup 2 sub 1 , = 16.2, P < 0...

19/3,K/36 (Item 26 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

03737937 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Short-range and long-range songs: Use of two acoustically distinct song classes by Dark-eyed Juncos
Titus, Russell C
Auk (IAUK), v115 n2, p386-393, p.8
Apr 1998
ISSN: 0004-8038 JOURNAL CODE: IAUK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4929

TEXT:
... unless indicated otherwise. All values are presented as 1 SE.
RESULTS
Structure of the two **song** classes.-Long-range **songs** typically were composed of a single syllable repeated in a trill (Fig. 1). Each LRS type was repeated an average of 24.9 +/- 5.6 times before a new **song** type was produced (n = 10 males). **Frequency** , syntax, and temporal measures of LRS are presented in **Table** 1. Shortrange **songs** were more variable in syntax than were LRS (Fig. 1), and their **frequency** range was wider (**Table** 1). Syllables seldom were repeated until much later in the **song** bout (Table 1). Syllable repertoire sizes for both **song** classes are presented in Table 2. All four males included typical junco calls (see Balph...
?

```
File   6:NTIS 1964-2005/Sep W1
         (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2005/Sep W1
         (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Sep W1
         (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Sep W1
         (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Aug
         (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Sep W2
         (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Jul W3
         (c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Aug W1
         (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Jul
         (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File 144:Pascal 1973-2005/Sep W1
         (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Sep
         (c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File  56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2005/Aug
         (c) 2005 CSA.
File  57:Electronics & Communications Abstracts 1966-2005/Aug
         (c) 2005 CSA.
File  60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2005/Aug
         (c) 2005 CSA.

Set     Items   Description
S1    1357629   AUDIO? ? OR VOICE? ? OR SOUND? ? OR ACOUSTIC?? ? OR MUSIC??
             ? OR PHONIC? ? OR AURAL? OR AURIC? OR AUDIBLE OR SONIC?
S2       1628   S1(2N)(FINGERPRINT? OR FINGER()PRINT? OR PRINT OR PRINTS OR
             PRINTED OR PRINTING?)
S3      87589   S1(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE? ? OR DATASIGNAL? OR VALUE? ? OR
             READING? ?)
S4        348   AUDIOSIGNAL? OR VOICESIGNAL?
S5      56093   TUNE OR TUNES OR SONG OR SONGS
S6        212   VOICEPRINT? OR AUDIOPRINT? OR TUNEPRINT? OR SONGPRINT?
S7    2963242   FREQUENC?
S8    3036227   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR SCHEMA?
             ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S9     560916   ORTHOGON? OR DIAGON? OR PERPENDIC? OR RIGHT()ANGLE? ?
S10     24031   S1:S6(5N)(RETRIEV? OR FETCH? OR LOCAT? OR FIND? OR RECOVER?
             OR RECALL? OR REACCESS? OR GET? ? OR GETTING OR IR OR GRAB?)
S11     28969   S1:S6(5N)(MATCH? OR COMPARAT? OR COMPARISON? OR COMPAR??? -
             ?)
S12     17080   S1:S6(5N)(ACCESS??? ? OR EXTRACT? OR EXT?? ? OR QUERY? OR -
             QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH?)
S13      5916   S1:S6(5N)(DATAMIN? OR MIN??? ? OR REQUEST?)
S14     35294   S7(10N)S8
S15       378   S2:S6 AND S14
S16        19   S15 AND S9
S17        26   S15 AND S10:S13
S18     43388   S1:S6(5N)(RECOGNI? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIF? OR VERIF? OR A-
             UTHENTICAT? OR VALID? OR CONFIRM?)
S19        21   S15 AND S18
S20        60   S16:S17 OR S19
S21        12   S20/2004:2005
S22        48   S20 NOT S21
```

S23 39 RD (unique items)

23/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

08000483 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-18-8770-001, B2001-09-6140-030, C2001-09-1260S-044
Title: New matrix decomposition based on transforming the basis sets of the singular value decomposition yields principal features for time-frequency distributions
Author(s): Groutage, D.; Bennink, D.
Author Affiliation: Naval Surface Warfare Center, Bremerton, WA, USA
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.4116 p.66-79
Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,
Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
SICI: 0277-786X(2000)4116L.66:MDBT;1-2
Material Identity Number: C574-2001-023
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/2000/$15.00
Conference Title: Advanced Signal Processing Algorithms, Architectures, and Implementations X
Conference Sponsor: SPIE
Conference Date: 2-4 Aug. 2000 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: We present a matrix decomposition that can be used to derive features from processes that are described by discrete-time, time-frequency representations. These include, among others, electrocardiograms, brain wave signals, seismic signals, vibration and shock signals, speech signals for **voice** recognition, and **acoustic** transient **signals** . The new decomposition is based on a transformation of the basis vectors of the singular value decomposition (SVD) which we call transformed singular value decomposition or TSVD. The transformed basis vectors are obtained by forming linear combinations of the original SVD basis vectors in a way such that the means of the transformed vectors are extrema of each other. The TSVD basis vectors are used to identify concentrations of energy density in the discrete-time, time-frequency representation by time and frequency descriptors. That is, descriptors such as the location in time, the spread in time, the location in frequency and the spread in frequency for each principal concentration of energy density can be obtained from the TSVD terms in the matrix decomposition series. Several examples are presented which illustrate the application of the new **matrix** decomposition for deriving principal time and **frequency** features from the discrete-time, time-frequency representations of nonstationary processes. Two of the examples illustrate how the derived time and frequency features can be used to classify individual short duration transient signals into respective classes, that is: (1) automatically classify sonar signals as belonging to one of ten classes, and (2) automatically classify heartbeat signals as belonging to one of two people. (14 Refs)
Subfile: A B C

23/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

05746511 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9419-4360-002
Title: Design of an acoustical imaging operator based on the singular value decomposition method
Author(s): Murata, Y.; Minagawa, K.; Tamura, Y.; Koyama, K.

Author Affiliation: Fac. of Eng., Yamagata Univ., Yonezawa, Japan
Journal: Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, Part 1 (Regular Papers & Short Notes) vol.33, no.5B p.3176-80
Publication Date: May 1994 Country of Publication: Japan
CODEN: JAPNDE ISSN: 0021-4922
Conference Title: 14th Symposium on Ultrasonic Electronics (USE 93)
Conference Date: 7-9 Dec. 1993 Conference Location: Yokohama, Japan
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: A new imaging operator has been developed for acoustical imaging using a 2 ch m-sequence encoding array transducer. The new imaging operator has the ability to correct the poor **orthogonal** property of a transfer matrix. Moreover, images with many image points have been reconstructed by the new imaging operator. The new imaging operator has been composed on the basis of the singular-value decomposition (SVD) of the transfer **matrix** in the **frequency** domain. Characteristics of the new imaging operator are discussed by simulating the two-dimensional point spread functions (2-D PSFs). An image with a high dynamic range was obtained for a single object on the sampling image points by the method. Moreover, the method was able to reconstruct the image of the existing object outside the sampling image points. (7 Refs)
Subfile: A

23/7/16 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

05058833 E.I. No: EIP98074274518
Title: Vehicle sound signature recognition by frequency vector principal component analysis
Author: Wu, Huadong; Siegel, Mel; Khosla, Pradeep
Corporate Source: Carnegie Mellon Univ, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1998 IEEE Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference, IMTC. Part 1 (of 2)
Conference Location: St.Paul, MN, USA Conference Date: 19980518-19980521
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 48637
Source: Conference Record - IEEE Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference v 1 1998. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA,98CH36222. p 429-434
Publication Year: 1998
CODEN: CRIIE7
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9809W1
Abstract: A simple and reliable **acoustic identification** method, the eigenfaces method, is presented for modeling the sound-frequency distribution features of a working vehicle. The frequency spectra of about 200 ms of sound is treated as a vector in a high-dimensional frequency feature space. The vector distribution for each kind of vehicle sound produced under similar working conditions is examined. A collection of typical sound samples is used as the training data set. The mean frequency vector of the training set is calculated and subtracted from each vector in the set. To capture the frequency vectors' variation within the training set, the eigenvectors of the covariance matrix of the zero-mean-adjusted sample data set are calculated. 5 Refs.
? t23/7/27,35-36

23/7/27 (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

04598539 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 00A0535133 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Application of Independent Component Analysis to Signal Processing of Speech and Acoustic Signal .
KOTANI MANABU (1); AKAZAWA KENZO (1); OZAWA SEIICHI (2); MAEKAWA SATOSHI (3)
(1) Kobe Univ., Fac. of Eng.; (2) Kobe Univ.; (3) Commun. Rese. Lab.
Chino Shisutemu Shinpojiumu Shiryo, 2000, VOL.27th, PAGE.167-172, FIG.9, TBL.1, REF.7
JOURNAL NUMBER: X0905ACR
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 621.391.3
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: We describe what characteristics an independent component analysis can extract from Japanese continuous speech and leakage sound. The learning algorithm of a network was an information-maximization approach proposed by Bell and Sejnowski. Speech data was selected from ATR database uttered by a female speaker. After the learning, most of the basis functions that are **columns** of a mixing **matrix** were localized in **frequency** . Furthermore, there were some basis functions to **extract** the **acoustic** feature such as the pitch and the formant of each vowel. On the other hand, we applied the independent component analysis to the leakage sound. We also obtained the basis function to **extract** the feature of leakage **sound** . From these results, we **confirmed** that the application of independent component analysis to the signal processing of the speech and the **acoustic signal** was effective. (author abst.)

23/7/35 (Item 7 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

11749427 PASCAL No.: 94-0620088
Design of a acoustical imagin operator based on the singular walue decomposition method
Ultrasonic electronics
MURATA Y; MINIGAWA K; TAMURA Y; KOYAMA K
UEHA Sadayuki, ed; YAMAGUCHI Masatsune, ed; TAKAGI Kenshiro, ed; MITAKU Shigeki, ed
Yamagata univ., fac. eng., Jonan 4-3-16, Yonezawa 992, Japan
Japan Society of Applied Physics, Tokyo, Japan.
USE 93. Symposium (Yokohama JPN) 1993-12-07
Journal: Japanese journal of applied physics, 1994, 33 (5B p.1) 3176-3180
ISSN: 0021-4922 CODEN: JJAPA5 Availability: INIST-9959; 354000046318430740
No. of Refs.: 7 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: Japan
Language: English
A new imaging operator has been developed for acoustical imaging using a 2ch m-sequence encoding array transducer. The new imaging operator has the ability to correct the poor **orthogonal** property of a transfer matrix. Moreover, images with many image points have been reconstructed by the new imaging operator. The new imaging operator has been composed on the basis of the singular-value decomposition (SVD) of the transfer **matrix** in the **frequency** domain. Characteristics of the new imaging operator are discussed by simulating the two-dimensional point spread functions (2-D PSFs). An image with a high dynamic range was obtained for a single object on the sampling image points by the method

23/7/36 (Item 8 from file: 144)

11484281 PASCAL No.: 94-0322276
Musical signal **spectrum analysis with the matrix pencil method**
LAROCHE Jean
Dept. Signal C134-4, Telecom Paris, 46 Rue Barrault, 75634 Paris Cedex 13, France
The 127th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America (Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA)) 1994-06-06/1994-06-10
Journal: Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1994-05, 95 (5) 2936-2936
ISSN: 0001-4966 CODEN: JASMAN Availability: INIST-129
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings); E (Summary) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: USA
Language: English
The matrix pencil spectrum analysis method provides an interesting alternative to classical Fourier analysis. The method is based on the assumption that the signal can be represented as a sum of exponentially damped sinusoids whose parameters (**frequency** , damping factor, amplitude and phase) are estimated by a **matrix** -based algorithm. In spite of its computational cost, the matrix pencil method achieves extremely good results in the case of highly damped signals, short data records, or close **frequencies** . The **matrix** pencil method is first briefly described and compared to other spectrum analysis techniques (Fourier transform, Prony method). Several implementations are proposed and their computational costs evaluated. The good performance of the method is illustrated by analysis examples involving low-frequency beats of piano tones. These beats are decomposed as sums of closely spaced damped sinusoids, which makes it possible to verify some of results on the coupling between **orthogonal** vibrating modes of strings (G. Weinreich, ''Coupled piano strings,'' J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 62, 1474 (1977)). The matrix pencil method is also applied to the analysis of the bridge admittance of a guitar and is used to model the admittance as a set of simple mechanical systems in parallel.

31/3,K/45 (Item 31 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

04195220 Supplier Number: 46133045 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SESAC EXPANDS ELECTRONIC MUSIC MONITORING SYSTEM; BDS Technology To Track Top 40, AOR, AC, Country, Modern Rock, R&B & AA Genres.
Business Wire, p02081240
Feb 8, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 407

... is leading the technology wave."
BDS can precisely and instantaneously determine what songs are being **played** by particular stations locally and nationally on a 24-hour basis. Its technology is based on a nationwide **network** of computers that monitors broadcast stations and cable outlets in the top 100 markets across ...

...of thousands of digital electronic song "fingerprint" patterns in memory. When the computer recognizes a **song** being aired that **matches** one in memory, it **notes** the outlet **playing** it, as well as the day and time. Data is then transmitted to BDS' central...

34/3,K/29 (Item 21 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

07394439 Supplier Number: 62202347 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
MP3.com, BMI reach pact, Napster loses a round. (Company Business and Marketing)
Deveaux, Sarah
Network World, pNA
May 15, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Tabloid; Trade
Word Count: 742

... of the RIAA lawsuit against MP3.com. MP3.com software, accessible on the company's **Web** site, **matches** **music** CDs that users insert into their PCs with CDs stored in MP3.com's own...

...may log into their myMP3.com account from any PC to listen to the CDs, **played** in streaming format. Among other issues, RIAA is concerned that the method of verification offered...
20000515

34/3,K/32 (Item 24 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

07103054 Supplier Number: 60057383 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
MongoMusic.com and Kerbango Team Up to Personalize Internet Radio for Consumers.
Business Wire, p1424
March 13, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 809

... listening to Internet audio easier and more reliable.
About IMSS and RadioMongo
RadioMongo is a **web** -based music player with song lists geared to the musical tastes of the listeners. Users...

...Using MongoMusic's Intuitive Music Search System (IMSS), RadioMongo streams up to three hours of **music** that **matches** the **musical** qualities of that **song** . MongoMusic has developed RadioMongo as an interface to the IMSS, which will help music fans find music they will ultimately want to purchase. RadioMongo can be found at **www** .mongomusic.com.
About MongoMusic, Inc.
Headquartered in Menlo Park, CA, MongoMusic, Inc., is a privately...
20000313

25/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 9)
DIALOG(R)File 9:Business & Industry(R)

2944217 Supplier Number: 02944217
Patents: Inventions to cull more music from the Internet and indulge in better karaoke, too.
(Three inventors patent SongCatcher, product that allows recorded music to be downloaded from radio broadcasts onto computer hard drive; Japanese inventor patents Web-based music search engine)
New York Times , v CL, n 51,543, p C18
October 16, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: National Newspaper ISSN: 0362-4331 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT:
...and saved by pressing a button.

A Japanese inventor has received a patent for a **Web** -based **music** search engine that **compares** a **melody** to **music** sequences in a database until the melody is identified. The **user sings** , **whistles** or **hums** the melody into a microphone and the tune is converted into a digital signal. The...

29/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

5903213 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9806-7820-006
Title: The New Zealand Digital Library MELody inDEX
Author(s): McNab, R.J.; Smith, L.A.; Bainbridge, D.; Witten, I.H.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Waikato Univ., Hamilton, New Zealand
URL: http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may97/meldex/05witten.html
Journal: D-Lib Magazine
Publication URL: http://mirrored.ukoln.ac.uk/lis-journals/dlib/
Publisher: Corporation for National Research Initiatives,
Publication Date: May 1997 Country of Publication: USA
ISSN: 1082-9873
Material Identity Number: G467-98005
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Trying to identify a melody from just a few bars? Some tune buzzing round your head, bugging you? If you ever want to discover a song's name but can only remember a few notes, the New Zealand Digital Library's **Web** -based MELDEX (MELody inDEX) system is the service for you! You can **sing** (or **hum** , or **play**) a few notes and search for the tune in a database of 9,400 folk songs. You get back the notes you **sang** in musical notation, along with a ranked list of **matching tunes** . You can listen to the melodies, view them in musical notation, and download them in a variety of popular formats. This paper describes MELDEX, which is designed to retrieve melodies from a database on the basis of a few notes **sung** into a microphone. It accepts acoustic **input** from the **user** , transcribes it into ordinary music notation, then searches a database for tunes that contain the **sung** pattern, or patterns similar to it. Retrieval is ranked according to the closeness of the match. A variety of different mechanisms are provided to control the search, depending on the precision of the **input** . This article presents an analysis of the system's performance using different search criteria involving melodic contour, musical intervals and rhythm. Tests were carried out using both exact and approximate string marching. Approximate matching uses a dynamic programming algorithm designed for **comparing musical** sequences. (8 Refs)
Subfile: C

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File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Apr(Updated 050801)
         (c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200558
         (c) 2005  Thomson Derwent
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
         (c) 2002 INPI.  All rts. reserv.

Set     Items   Description
S1     575599   AUDIO? ? OR VOICE? ? OR SOUND? ? OR ACOUSTIC?? ? OR MUSIC??
              ? OR PHONIC? ? OR AURAL? OR AURIC? OR AUDIBLE OR SONIC?
S2       1524   S1(2N)(FINGERPRINT? OR FINGER()PRINT? OR PRINT OR PRINTS OR
             PRINTED OR PRINTING?)
S3     105049   S1(2W)(SIGNAL? ? OR PULSE? ? OR DATASIGNAL? OR VALUE? ? OR
             READING? ?)
S4          5   AUDIOSIGNAL? OR VOICESIGNAL?
S5      33630   TUNE OR TUNES OR SONG OR SONGS
S6        227   VOICEPRINT? OR AUDIOPRINT? OR TUNEPRINT? OR SONGPRINT?
S7     852647   FREQUENC?
S8     999995   MATRICE? ? OR MATRIX?? ? OR TABLE? ? OR TABULAR? OR SCHEMA?
              ? OR ROW? ? OR COLUMN?
S9     551994   ORTHOGON? OR DIAGON? OR PERPENDIC? OR RIGHT()ANGLE? ?
S10     10944   S1:S6(5N)(RETRIEV? OR FETCH? OR LOCAT? OR FIND? OR RECOVER?
             OR RECALL? OR REACCESS? OR GET? ? OR GETTING OR IR OR GRAB?)
S11     11657   S1:S6(5N)(MATCH? OR COMPARAT? OR COMPARISON? OR COMPAR??? -
             ?)
S12     14036   S1:S6(5N)(ACCESS??? ? OR EXTRACT? OR EXT?? ? OR QUERY? OR -
             QUERIE? ? OR SEARCH?)
S13      5359   S1:S6(5N)(DATAMIN? OR MIN??? ? OR REQUEST?)
S14      7607   S7(10N)S8
S15       315   S2:S6 AND S14
S16         8   S15 AND S9
S17        30   S15 AND S10:S13
S18        37   S16:S17
S19        37   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S20        34   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S21         5   S20 AND AC=US/PR
S22         3   S21 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S23        18   S20 AND PY=1970:2001
S24        19   S22:S23
S25     78568   IC='G06F-017/30':IC='G06F-017/39'
S26         0   S15 AND S25
S27     27202   (S1 OR S4 OR S5)(5N)(RECOGNI? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIF? OR -
             VERIF? OR AUTHENTICAT? OR VALID? OR CONFIRM?)
S28        14   S15 AND S27
S29      3633   (S2:S3 OR S6)(5N)(RECOGNI? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIF? OR VER-
             IF? OR AUTHENTICAT? OR VALID? OR CONFIRM?)
S30         7   S15 AND S29
S31        11   (S28 OR S30) NOT S18
S32        11   IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S33        10   IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S34         5   S21 AND AY=(1970:2003)/PR
S35        28   S20 AND PY=1970:2003
S36        11   S34:S35 NOT (S24 OR S31)
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24/9/8 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014051803 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-536016/ 200159
XRPX Acc No: N01-398114
Voice encoding and decoding method
Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD (MATU); MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)
Inventor: YONEZAKI T
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200124164	A1	20010405	WO 2000JP6542	A	20000925	200159	B
AU 200073212	A	20010430	AU 200073212	A	20000925	200159	
JP 2001100798	A	20010413	JP 99275119	A	19990928	200159	
EP 1132891	A1	20010912	EP 2000961220	A	20000925	200161	
			WO 2000JP6542	A	20000925		
JP 3360046	B2	20021224	JP 99275119	A	19990928	200304	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99275119 A 19990928
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200124164	A1	J	31	G10L-019/00	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
AU 200073212	A			G10L-019/00	Based on patent WO 200124164
JP 2001100798	A		11	G10L-019/12	
EP 1132891	A1	E		G10L-019/00	Based on patent WO 200124164
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SI					
JP 3360046	B2		11	G10L-019/12	Previous Publ. patent JP 2001100798

Abstract (Basic): WO 200124164 A1
NOVELTY - A voice analyzer (101) in a **voice** encoder (100) **extracts** the fundamental frequency and spectral envelope information from an input **voice signal** . A fundamental **frequency** quantizer (102) quantizes the fundamental **frequency** . A **matrix** generator (103) derives a spectral envelope from the spectral envelope information, and a spectral envelope quantizer (104) quantizes the spectral envelope. A multiplexer (105) multiplexes the quantized spectrum envelope and the quantized fundamental frequency for transmission. In a voice decoder (200), a spectral envelope composer (202) restores the quantized spectral envelope from the spectral envelope information, and a **voice** synthesizer (203) **extracts** the spectral envelope based on the fundamental frequency information to synthesize the decoded voice. Thus, high-quality voice decoding can be achieved in the case of transmission at a low bit rate.
USE - Voice encoding and decoding method
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Voice analyzer (101)
Voice encoder (100)
Fundamental frequency quantizer (102)
Spectral envelope quantizer (104)
Multiplexer (105)
Voice decoder (200)
Spectral envelope composer (202)
Voice synthesizer (203)
pp; 31 DwgNo 1/12
Title Terms: VOICE; ENCODE; DECODE; METHOD
Derwent Class: P86; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G10L-019/00; G10L-019/12
International Patent Class (Additional): G10L-011/00; G10L-101-06;
H04B-014/04
File Segment: EPI; EngPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): W04-V05G
?

33/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016276383 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-434278/200441
XRPX Acc No: N04-343213
Blind signal separation method for speech recognition, involves determining permutation at each reception frequency of observation signal, based on isolation matrix of signal, so that similarity of signal at each frequency is raised
Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2004145172	A	20040520	JP 2002312204	A	20021028	200441	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002312204 A 20021028
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004145172	A		13	G10L-015/20	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004145172 A
NOVELTY - An isolation **matrix** is calculated for each reception **frequency** of an incoming observation signal, after short-time Fourier transformation of the signal. The permutation is determined at each reception **frequency** of the observation signal, based on the **matrix**, so that the similarity of signal at each reception **frequency** is raised, in order to assess whether the signal incoming direction is correct or not.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a blind signal separation apparatus;
(2) a blind-signal separation program; and
(3) a recorded medium storing blind-signal separation program.
USE - For separating blind signal from **sound signal** during speech- **recognition**.
ADVANTAGE - Enables solving the permutation at stably high precision.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart illustrating blind signal separation method. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
pp; 13 DwgNo 3/10
Title Terms: BLIND; SIGNAL; SEPARATE; METHOD; SPEECH; RECOGNISE; DETERMINE; PERMUTATION; RECEPTION; FREQUENCY; OBSERVE; SIGNAL; BASED; ISOLATE; MATRIX; SIGNAL; SO; SIMILAR; SIGNAL; FREQUENCY; RAISE
Derwent Class: P86; T01; W04; W06
International Patent Class (Main): G10L-015/20
International Patent Class (Additional): G01S-003/802; G10L-015/28; G10L-021/02
File Segment: EPI; EngPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J18; T01-S03; W04-G03; W04-V01; W04-V04A; W04-V05E; W06-A02E

33/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012741096 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-547213/199946
XRPX Acc No: N99-406373
Channel selector for audio recognition - uses tuner to select predetermined frequency corresponding recognized language common to

several broadcasting-station names, with reference to frequency table when frequency in preset memory cannot be received
Patent Assignee: CLARION CO LTD (CLAQ)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 11239067	A	19990831	JP 9841529	A	19980224	199946	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9841529 A 19980224
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11239067	A		12	H04B-001/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11239067 A
NOVELTY - An audio recognition device (106) determines a predetermined language common to several broadcasting-station names. A table (6) records various frequencies corresponding to the common language. A tuner (5) selects a frequency corresponding to the recognized common language, with reference to the data contents of the table when the frequency in a preset memory (9) cannot be received. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:a channel selection method for audio recognition ; and a recording medium which stores a program for channel selection.
USE - For audio recognition . Applicable to a car audio system.
ADVANTAGE - Selection of corresponding frequency can be simplified only by uttering a lexicon common to a broadcasting-station name. Improves running safety of driver when being applied to car audio system. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the component block diagram for channel selection. (5) Tuner; (6) Table; (9) Preset memory; (106) Audio recognition device.
Dwg.2/8
Title Terms: CHANNEL; SELECT; AUDIO; RECOGNISE; TUNE ; SELECT; PREDETERMINED; FREQUENCY; CORRESPOND; LANGUAGE; COMMON; BROADCAST; STATION; NAME; REFERENCE; FREQUENCY; TABLE; FREQUENCY; PRESET; MEMORY; RECEIVE
Derwent Class: P86; U25; W02; W04
International Patent Class (Main): H04B-001/16
International Patent Class (Additional): G10L-003/00; H03J-005/02
File Segment: EPI; EngPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): U25-H; W02-G03; W04-V

33/9/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

007558079 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1988-192011/198828
XRPX Acc No: N88-146832
Data bit pseudo-frequency ratio detection circuit - detects presence of predetermined pseudo-frequency ratio in pattern of data bits and is esp. for voice or image recognition
Patent Assignee: NIKKEN FOODS HONSHA (NIKK-N); STREHLER B (STRE-I)
Inventor: STREHLER B
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 274427	A	19880713	EP 88300075	A	19880106	198828	B
US 4891602	A	19900102	US 871161	A	19870107	199009	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 871161 A 19870107
Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; A3...9109; GB 1218828; No-SR.Pub; US 3588363
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes

EP 274427 A E 7
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT
US 4891602 A 6

Abstract (Basic): EP 274427 A
An arrangement of raw feature sensors (110), for **voice** input **signals**, has each **row** feature sensor assigned to a partic. **frequency**. Each sensor has a band pass filter (112) with a given mean pass frequency and a pass frequency range overlap of about five to ten percent of the total pass frequency range of each sensor.
The pass frequencies are arranged in sequence with the lowest pass frequency equal to a given base value and each successive pass frequency equal to a given multiple of the next preceding pass frequency. When ratios of pseudo-frequencies are detected the ratios of features with integer powers of the multiple will be detected. The output signal lines (114) are collected on a sensor bus (116) and processed by a ratio-detector network.
ADVANTAGE - Is able to **recognise** visual and **voice** **signals**, more precisely.
Abstract (Equivalent): US 4891602 A
Raw feature sensors are arranged in rank order for sensing raw features which exceed a respective set of raw feature values. Each raw feature sensor determines if a feature exists which falls within its range. The raw feature sensors havew ranges which are exponentially sepd. by a constant factor, which may be chosen to allow easy approximate calculation of small integer ratios or other important ratios. A contrast-enhancer may be used in the case of visual data to improve the operation of the raw feature sensors.
A ratio-detector network is responsive to the raw feature sensors and calculates ratios of the raw feature data. The ratio-detector network pairwise ANDs each possible pair of results from the raw feature sensors and combines these pairwise 01D results with OR gates to generate a set of outputs, each of which indicates the detection of a single ratio.
USE - Visual/ **voice** input **recognition** sensor.
Title Terms: DATA; BIT; PSEUDO; FREQUENCY; RATIO; DETECT; CIRCUIT; DETECT; PRESENCE; PREDETERMINED; PSEUDO; FREQUENCY; RATIO; PATTERN; DATA; BIT; VOICE; IMAGE; RECOGNISE
Derwent Class: P86; T04; W04
International Patent Class (Additional): G06K-009/36; G10L-007/08; H03K-005/00
File Segment: EPI; EngPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T04-D03; W04-V01

33/9/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

06623529 **Image available**
AUDIBLE SOUND MEASURING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2000-209340 [JP 2000209340 A]
PUBLISHED: July 28, 2000 (20000728)
INVENTOR(s): SAWADA SEIICHI
UENO MASARU
YAMASHITA HIROSHI
APPLICANT(s): ANRITSU CORP
NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP (NTT)
APPL. NO.: 11-011655 [JP 9911655]
FILED: January 20, 1999 (19990120)
INTL CLASS: H04M-003/26; H04M-019/02

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To surely discriminate and **recognize** not only the domestic **audible sound signals** but the foreign ones.

SOLUTION: An audible sound **table** 12 stores one or plural **frequencies** included in a relevant **audible sound signal** , a time pattern including the presence or absence of a signal and the duration of the signal and other plural **audible sound signals** which may possibly be received in place of the relevant signal in every pattern number that specifies every **audible sound signal** . Then a specific pattern including the **audible sound signals** which are equal to the **audible sound signals** received from the public telephone networks 2 and 7 is decided among those patterns which are stored in the table 12, and it's **recognized** whether the **audible sound signal** of the pattern that is designated to every telephone operation is equal to the **audible sound signal** that is decided at a reception deciding part 11. If these two **audible signals** are not equal to each other, it's decided whether the **audible sound signal** decided at the part 11 is equal to another **audible sound signal** that may possibly be received in place of the **audible sound signal** of the designated pattern which is stored in the table 12.

36/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07256625 **Image available**
EQUIPMENT MANAGING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2002-125084 [JP 2002125084 A]
PUBLISHED: April 26, 2002 (20020426)
INVENTOR(s): OGASAWARA NORIHIKO
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 2000-315552 [JP 2000315552]
FILED: October 16, 2000 (20001016)
INTL CLASS: H04N-001/00; B41J-029/38; B41J-029/46; G03G-021/00; G06F-003/12; G06F-003/16; G06F-011/22; G10L-015/10; G10L-015/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an equipment managing device capable of recognizing the state of equipment which is not provided with any means for communicating equipment management information, and notifying a host computer of the result.

SOLUTION: A **voice signal** (error state notification information) from a buzzer 12 of a printing device 10 obtained by a microphone 1 is collated with a pattern stored in the data **table** of data 4 for information conversion. In this case, **frequency** distribution and pronunciation patterns to be detected are preserved in the data 4 for information conversion, and equipment management information corresponding to the various **frequency** distribution and pronunciation patterns is stored in the data **table** in the data 4 for information conversion. An information converting part 3 judges whether or not the received **voice signal** is **matched** with the patterns stored in the data 4 for information conversion in a specified error range, judge that any error state is generated by referring to the pertinent equipment management information in the data table when they are matched, and notifies a host computer 20 of the result through a communicating part 5.

36/9/5 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017005722 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-330039/200534
Related WPI Acc No: 2005-180575
XRPX Acc No: N05-269795
Audio fingerprinting **method for identification of** audio **file, involves** retrieving **information related to specific** audio **file on receiving** request **containing** rows **of** matrix **constructed based on** frequency **measurements of audio file**
Patent Assignee: HICKEN W T (HICK-I); HOLM F (HOLM-I); PARASOFT CORP (PARA-N)
Inventor: HICKEN W T; HOLM F
Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20050065976	A1	20050324	US 2003668926	A	20030923	200534	B
WO 200531517	A2	20050407	WO 2004US31138	A	20040923	200534	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003668926 A 20030923
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC   Filing Notes
US 20050065976 A1   16 G06F-017/00
WO 200531517 A2 E   G06F-000/00
   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ
   CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
   IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
   NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ
   UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR
   GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL
   SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20050065976 A1
        NOVELTY - A **matrix** is constructed based on **frequency** measurements of received audio file. The **rows** of **matrix** are retrieved by performing singular value decomposition on the matrix, and stored in a data store, in association with **audio** file. When a **request** containing **retrieved** rows of matrix, is received from an application program, the information related to corresponding **audio** file is identified and **retrieved** from a database.
        DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
        (1) audio indexing method;
        (2) method for generating identifier for audio class;
        (3) **audio fingerprinting** system;
        (4) audio indexing system; and
        (5) system for generating identifier for audio class.
        USE - For automatic identification of unknown audio file of MP3 format.
        ADVANTAGE - The unknown audio file is identified efficiently and reliably at high speed.
        DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic block diagram of the **audio fingerprinting** system.
        audio fingerprinting system (10)
        pp; 16 DwgNo 1/7
Title Terms: AUDIO; FINGERPRINT; METHOD; IDENTIFY; AUDIO; FILE; RETRIEVAL; INFORMATION; RELATED; SPECIFIC; AUDIO; FILE; RECEIVE; REQUEST; CONTAIN; ROW; MATRIX; CONSTRUCTION; BASED; FREQUENCY; MEASURE; AUDIO; FILE
Derwent Class: T01; T03
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; G06F-017/00
File Segment: EPI
Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B3; T03-J01C; T03-N01
?